

Management Software

AT-S105

Web Browser User's Guide

For the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 Fast Ethernet
Smart Switches

Version 1.0.0

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Contents

Preface	11
Where to Find Web-based Guides	12
Contacting Allied Telesis	13
Online Support	13
Email and Telephone Support.....	13
Warranty.....	13
Returning Products	13
Sales or Corporate Information.....	13
Management Software Updates.....	13
Chapter 1: Starting a Web Browser Management Session	15
Establishing a Remote Connection to the Web Browser Interface	16
Web Browser Tools	20
Quitting a Web Browser Management Session	21
Chapter 2: Basic Switch Parameters	23
Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address	24
Setting Up the IP Access List	26
Creating an IP Access List.....	26
Deleting an IP Address	27
Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client	28
Configuring System Management Information	31
Configuring System Administration Information	33
Adding System Administration Information	33
Modifying Administration Information	34
Deleting Administration Information	35
Setting the User Interface Configuration	36
Viewing System Information	37
Rebooting a Switch.....	40
Pinging a Remote System	42
Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values	44
Chapter 3: Virtual LANs	45
VLAN Overview	46
Port-based VLAN Overview	47
Tagged VLAN Overview.....	48
Displaying Ports and Assigning Ports to a VLAN	50
Creating a Tagged VLAN	51
Modifying a Tagged VLAN.....	53
Deleting a Tagged VLAN.....	55
Creating a Port-Based VLAN.....	56
Modifying a Port-Based VLAN	57
Deleting a Port-Based VLAN	58

Chapter 4: Quality of Service (QoS)	59
Overview	60
Mapping CoS Priorities to Egress Queues	63
Configuring CoS.....	65
Chapter 5: Port Configuration	69
Overview	70
Displaying and Configuring Ports Using the Port Configuration Page	71
Chapter 6: Static Port Trunking	75
Port Trunking Overview	76
Static Port Trunk Overview.....	76
Creating a Port Trunk.....	79
Modifying a Port Trunk.....	81
Disabling a Port Trunk	83
Chapter 7: LACP Port Trunks	85
LACP Overview.....	86
LACP System Priority	90
Key Parameter	90
LACP Port Priority Value.....	90
Guidelines	92
Displaying LACP Group Status.....	94
Selecting Port Priority	97
Chapter 8: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	99
SNMP Overview.....	100
Traps	100
Community String Attributes	102
Community String Name	102
Access Mode	102
Operating Status.....	102
Open or Closed Access Status.....	102
Trap Receivers	102
Default SNMP Community Strings.....	104
Creating an SNMP Community	105
Modifying an SNMP Community	106
Deleting an SNMP Community	107
Creating a Host Table	108
Modifying a Host Table Entry	109
Deleting a Host Table Entry	110
Enabling or Disabling Traps	111
Modifying Traps	112
Deleting Traps.....	113
Chapter 9: IGMP Snooping	115
Overview	116
Configuring IGMP Snooping	118
Chapter 10: Bandwidth Control	121
Overview	122
Storm Control	122
Ingress Rate Limiting.....	123
Egress Rate Limiting	123
Setting Storm Control.....	124
Setting Ingress Rate Limiting	126
Setting Egress Rate Limiting.....	128

Chapter 11: Port Mirroring	131
Overview.....	132
Configuring Port Mirroring	133
Disabling Port Mirroring	134
Chapter 12: Static Multicast MAC Address	135
Overview.....	136
Setting a Static Multicast Address.....	138
Modifying a Static Multicast Address.....	140
Deleting a Static Multicast Address	141
Chapter 13: Spanning Tree and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocols	143
Overview.....	144
Bridge Priority and the Root Bridge	145
Path Costs and Port Costs.....	146
Port Priority	146
Forwarding Delay and Topology Changes	149
Hello Time and Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU).....	149
Point-to-Point and Edge Ports.....	150
Mixed STP and RSTP Networks	152
Spanning Tree and VLANs.....	153
Basic STP and RSTP Configuration.....	155
Configuring RSTP Port Settings	158
Configuring the Basic RSTP Port Settings.....	158
Configuring the Advanced RSTP Port Settings.....	160
Viewing the Spanning Tree Topology.....	164
Chapter 14: 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control	167
Overview.....	168
Authentication Process	169
Authenticator Ports.....	169
General Steps	171
Port-based Network Access Control Guidelines	172
Guest VLANs.....	174
Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control	175
Displaying the Port Access Control Status	178
Chapter 15: RADIUS Authentication Protocol	179
Overview.....	180
RADIUS Implementation Guidelines.....	180
Configuring the RADIUS Client	181
Chapter 16: Dial-in User Configuration	183
Dial-in User Configuration Overview	184
Configuring a Dial-in User	185
Add a Dial-in User	185
.Modify a Dial-in User.....	186
Delete a Dial-in User	186
Chapter 17: Destination MAC Filter	187
Overview.....	188
Configuring a Destination MAC Filter	189
Deleting a Destination MAC Filter	190
Chapter 18: Power over Ethernet (PoE)	191
Overview.....	192
Power Budgeting.....	193
Setting Power over Ethernet.....	194

Chapter 19: Management Software Updates	197
Overview	198
Upgrading a Firmware Image Using HTTP	199
Upgrading a Firmware Image Using TFTP	201
Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via HTTP	203
Configuration File Upload	203
Configuration File Download	204
Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via TFTP	206
Configuration File Upload	206
Configuration File Download	207
Chapter 20: Statistics	209
Overview	210
Displaying Traffic Comparison Statistics	211
Displaying Error Group Statistics	215
Displaying Historical Status Charts	217
Appendix A: AT-S105 Management Software Web Browser Default Settings	221
Index	231

List of Figures

Figure 1. Entering a Switch's IP Address in the URL Field.....	16
Figure 2. AT-S105 Login Dialog Box	17
Figure 3. AT-FS750/24POE Home Page.....	18
Figure 4. AT-FS750/24POE Front Panel Page.....	19
Figure 5. AT-FS750/48 Front Panel Page	19
Figure 6. IP Setup Page	24
Figure 7. IP Access List Page	26
Figure 8. Management Page	31
Figure 9. Administration Page	33
Figure 10. Modify Administration Page.....	34
Figure 11. User Interface Page	36
Figure 12. Switch Information Page.....	37
Figure 13. Reboot Page	40
Figure 14. Ping Test Configuration Page.....	42
Figure 15. Ping Test Results Page	43
Figure 16. VLAN Mode Page.....	50
Figure 17. Tagged VLAN Page	51
Figure 18. Example of Tagged VLAN Page.....	52
Figure 19. Modify VLAN Page	53
Figure 20. Port-Based VLAN Page.....	56
Figure 21. Modify Port-based VLAN	57
Figure 22. CoS Page	63
Figure 23. Default Port VLAN & CoS Page	65
Figure 24. Physical Interface Page.....	71
Figure 25. Static Port Trunk Example.....	76
Figure 26. Trunking Page	79
Figure 27. Example of Multiple Aggregators for Multiple Aggregate Trunks	87
Figure 28. Example of a Single Aggregator with Multiple Trunks	88
Figure 29. LACP Group Status Page	94
Figure 30. LACP Group Status Page with No Cables Connected	95
Figure 31. LACP Group Status Page with Four Cables Connected	96
Figure 32. Port Priority Page	97
Figure 33. Community Table Page	105
Figure 34. Host Table Page.....	108
Figure 35. Trap Setting Page	111
Figure 36. IGMP Snooping Page.....	118
Figure 37. IGMP Snooping Page with MAC Address	119
Figure 38. IGMP Snooping —Group Members Page	120
Figure 39. Storm Control Page	124
Figure 40. Ingress Rate Limiting Page	126
Figure 41. Egress Rate Limiting Page	128
Figure 42. Mirroring Page	133
Figure 43. Static Multicast Address Table Page.....	138
Figure 44. Modify Static Multicast Address Page	140
Figure 45. Point-to-Point Ports	150
Figure 46. Edge Port	151
Figure 47. STP and VLAN Fragmentation with Untagged Ports.....	153
Figure 48. STP and VLAN Compatibility with Tagged Ports.....	154
Figure 49. Rapid Spanning Tree Configuration Page	155
Figure 50. RSTP Basic Port Configuration Page.....	158

Figures

Figure 51. RSTP Advanced Port Configuration Page.....	161
Figure 52. Designated Topology Information Page	164
Figure 53. Example of the Authenticator Role	170
Figure 54. Port-based Authentication Across Multiple Switches.....	173
Figure 55. 802.1x Access Control Configuration Page	175
Figure 56. 802.1x Access Control Configuration Page	178
Figure 57. RADIUS Page.....	181
Figure 58. Dial-In User Page	185
Figure 59. Destination MAC Filter Page	189
Figure 60. Updated Destination MAC Filter Page.....	189
Figure 61. Power Over Ethernet Configuration Page	194
Figure 62. Firmware Upgrade via HTTP Page.....	200
Figure 63. Firmware Upgrade via TFTP Page	202
Figure 64. Configuration Upload/Download via HTTP Page.....	203
Figure 65. File Download with HTTP	204
Figure 66. Result Page	205
Figure 67. Configuration Upload/Download via TFTP Page	206
Figure 68. Traffic Comparison Page	211
Figure 69. Error Group Chart Page.....	215
Figure 70. Historical Status Chart Page.....	217

Tables

Table 1. Default Mappings of IEEE 802.1p Priority Levels to Egress Port Priority Queues	61
Table 2. Multiple Aggregators	88
Table 3. Ingress Bandwidth Ranges by Port	127
Table 4. Egress Bandwidth Ranges by Port	129
Table 5. Bridge Priority Value Increments	145
Table 6. Valid Port Priority Values	147
Table 7. RSTP Point-to-Point Status	163
Table 8. IEEE 802.3af Class vs. Power Levels	193
Table 9. Traffic Comparison Options	212
Table 10. Historical Status Options	218
Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings	221

Preface

This guide contains instructions on how to use the AT-S105 Management software to manage and monitor the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 Fast Ethernet Smart Switches.

The AT-S105 Management software has a web browser interface that you can access from any management workstation on your network that has a web browser application.

This preface contains the following sections:

- “Where to Find Web-based Guides” on page 12
- “Contacting Allied Telesis” on page 13

Where to Find Web-based Guides

The installation and user guides for all Allied Telesis products are available in portable document format (PDF) on our web site. Go to <http://www.alliedtelesis.com/support/software/>.

Enter your hardware product model in the **Search by Product Name** field; for example, enter AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48. You can view the documents online or download them onto your local workstation or server.

Contacting Allied Telesis

This section provides Allied Telesis contact information for technical support as well as sales and corporate information.

Online Support

You can request technical support online by accessing the Allied Telesis Knowledge Base: www.alliedtelesis.com/support/kb.aspx. You can use the Knowledge Base to submit questions to our technical support staff and review answers to previously asked questions.

Email and Telephone Support

For Technical Support via email or telephone, refer to the Support & Services section of the Allied Telesis web site: www.alliedtelesis.com. Select your country from the list displayed on the website. then select the appropriate menu tab.

Warranty

For hardware warranty information, refer to the Allied Telesis web site: www.alliedtelesis.com/support/warranty.

Returning Products

Products for return or repair must first be assigned a return materials authorization (RMA) number. A product sent to Allied Telesis without an RMA number will be returned to the sender at the sender's expense.

To obtain an RMA number, contact the Allied Telesis Technical Support group at our web site: www.alliedtelesis.com/support/rma. Select your country from the list displayed on the website. Then select the appropriate menu tab.

Sales or Corporate Information

You can contact Allied Telesis for sales or corporate information through our web site: www.alliedtelesis.com. To find the contact information for your country, select Contact Us -> Worldwide Contacts.

Management Software Updates

New releases of management software for our managed products are available on our Allied Telesis web site at <http://www.alliedtelesis.com/support/software/>.

Go to "Where to Find Web-based Guides" on page 12 for instructions on navigating to this information.

Chapter 1

Starting a Web Browser Management Session

This chapter contains the procedures for starting, using, and quitting a web browser management session on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 Fast Ethernet Smart Switches. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Establishing a Remote Connection to the Web Browser Interface” on page 16
- “Web Browser Tools” on page 20
- “Quitting a Web Browser Management Session” on page 21

Establishing a Remote Connection to the Web Browser Interface

The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches are each shipped with a pre-assigned IP address of 192.168.1.1.

After your initial login, you may want to assign a new IP address to your switch. To manually assign an IP address to the switch, refer to “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24. To configure the switch to obtain its IP configuration from a DHCP server, refer to “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

Whether you use the pre-assigned IP address or assign a new one, you must set your local PC to the same subnet as the switch.

To start a web browser management session, do the following procedure:

1. Start your web browser.
2. In the URL field of the browser, enter 192.168.1.1 which is the default IP address of the switch. See Figure 1.

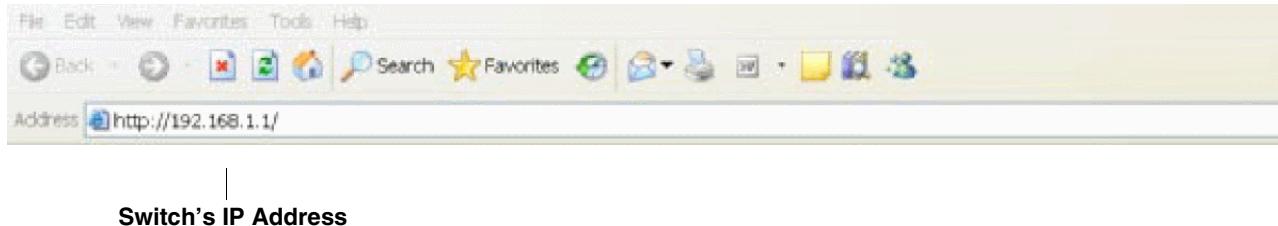


Figure 1. Entering a Switch's IP Address in the URL Field

The AT-S105 Management Software displays the login dialog box, shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. AT-S105 Login Dialog Box

3. Enter the AT-S105 management login user name and password.

The default user name is “manager” and the default password is “friend.”

4. Press OK.

The login name and password are case-sensitive.

The switch Home Page is displayed. See Figure 3 on page 18 for an example of the AT-FS750/24POE Home Page

To change the user name and password, refer to “Configuring System Administration Information” on page 33.



Allied Telesis AT-FS750/24POE Smart Switch

Switch Information

System Up For:	3 day(s), 23 hr(s), 44 min(s), 35 sec(s)
Runtime Image:	AT-S105 V1.0.0 [1.0.0.21] / Feb 11 2010 13:15:23
Boot Loader:	1.0.0.13 / Jan 6 2010 18:27:49
Hardware Information	
• Version:	.
• DRAM Size:	64 MB
• Flash Size:	8 MB
Administration Information	
• System Name:	David
• System Location:	
• System Contact:	
System MAC Address, IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway	
• MAC Address:	00:00:00:00:00:01
• IP Address:	192.168.1.1
• Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
• Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0
Automatic Network Features	
• DHCP Client Mode:	Disabled

Figure 3. AT-FS750/24POE Home Page

The main menu appears on the left side and is common for all of the management pages discussed in this manual. It consists of the following folders and web pages:

- Switch Info.
- Front Panel
- System
- Physical Interface
- Bridge
- SNMP
- Security
- Power Over Ethernet (AT-FS750/24POE switch only)
- Statistics Chart
- Tools
- Save Configuration

5. To see the front panel of the switch, select **Front Panel** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

The AT-S105 Management software displays the front of the switch. Ports that have a link to an end node are green. Ports without a link are grey. Examples of both the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 front panel pages are shown in Figure 4.

Front Panel

Key :

- - Port Not Connected
- - Port Disabled
- - STP Discarding
- - STP Forwarding
- - STP Learning



Figure 4. AT-FS750/24POE Front Panel Page

Front Panel

Key :

- - Port Not Connected
- - Port Disabled
- - STP Discarding
- - STP Forwarding
- - STP Learning

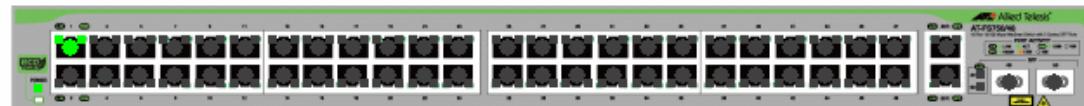


Figure 5. AT-FS750/48 Front Panel Page

A web browser management session remains active even if you link to other sites. You can return to the management web pages anytime as long as you do not quit the browser.

Web Browser Tools

You can use the web browser tools to move around the management pages. Selecting **Back** on your browser's toolbar returns you to the previous display. You can also use the browser's **bookmark** feature to save the link to the switch.

Quitting a Web Browser Management Session

To exit a web browser management session, close the web browser.

Chapter 2

Basic Switch Parameters

This chapter provides procedures to perform basic switch activities such as reassigning the IP address, enabling the DHCP Client, configuring new user names and passwords, and rebooting the system.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24
- “Setting Up the IP Access List” on page 26
- “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28
- “Configuring System Management Information” on page 31
- “Configuring System Administration Information” on page 33
- “Setting the User Interface Configuration” on page 36
- “Viewing System Information” on page 37
- “Rebooting a Switch” on page 40
- “Pinging a Remote System” on page 42
- “Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values” on page 44

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address

This procedure explains how to change the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address of the switch. Before performing the procedure, note the following:

- ❑ A gateway address is only required if you want to remotely manage the device from a management station that is separated from the switch by a router.
- ❑ To configure the switch to automatically obtain its IP configuration from a DHCP server on your network, go to “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

To change the switch’s IP configuration, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **IP Setup**.

The IP Setup Page is displayed. See Figure 6.

The IP Setup page displays the following configuration fields:

System MAC Address:	00:00:00:00:00:01			
System IP Address:	192	. 168	. 1	. 10
System Subnet Mask:	255	. 255	. 255	. 0
System Default Gateway:	0	. 0	. 0	. 0
DHCP Mode:	Disable			
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>				

Figure 6. IP Setup Page

3. Change the IP configuration parameters by entering new information in the following fields:

System MAC Address

This parameter displays the MAC address of the switch. You cannot change this parameter.

System IP Address

Displays the current IP address of the switch. To change the IP address, enter a new IP address.

System Subnet Mask

Displays the current subnet mask of the switch. To change the subnet mask, enter a new subnet mask.

System Default Gateway

Displays the default gateway of the switch. To change the default gateway, enter a new gateway.

DHCP Mode

For information about setting this parameter, refer to “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

**Caution**

Before enabling DHCP Mode, record the MAC address of your switch. For more information, refer to “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

4. Click **Apply**.

Note

Changing the IP address ends your management session. To resume managing the device, enter the new IP address of the switch in the web browser’s URL field, as shown in Figure 1 on page 16.

5. After you log on to the switch with the new IP address, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page to save the new IP address to memory.

**Caution**

If you do not select **Save Configuration to Flash**, the IP address will revert to its default or original setting when you power cycle the switch.

Setting Up the IP Access List

When the IP Access List feature is enabled, remote access to the management software is restricted to the IP addresses entered into the IP Access List. It does not restrict the management ping response activity, only web access to the management software.

Note

By default, the IP Access List feature is disabled.

The procedures in this section describe how to enable or disable the IP Access List feature and how to add or remove IP addresses from the list. See the following sections:

- “Creating an IP Access List” on page 26
- “Deleting an IP Address” on page 27

Note

You cannot modify an existing IP address.

Creating an IP Access List

To create a list of accessible IP addresses, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **IP Access List**. The IP Access List Page is displayed. See Figure 7.

Index	Accessible IP	Action
<< IP access list is empty >>		

Figure 7. IP Access List Page

3. Enter an IP address in the **IP Address** field using a xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx format.
4. Click **Add**.

The IP address is added to the IP Access List Table.

5. To set the IP restriction status, select Disable or Enable in the pull-down menu next to the **IP Restriction Status** field.

By default, the IP Restriction Status field is set to Disable.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. From the main menu (not shown in Figure 7) on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting an IP Address

To delete an IP address from the IP Access List, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **IP Access List**.

The IP Access List Page is displayed. See Figure 7 on page 26.

3. Select **delete** next to the IP address that you want to remove.

The IP address is removed from the IP Access List Table. If you remove the last IP address from the table, the **IP Restriction Status** field is set to Disable.

4. From the main menu (not shown in Figure 7) on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client

Since the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches only have a web management interface and do not have local console connections, you must be careful when you change the IP address of the switch by enabling the DHCP client. With DHCP enabled, the DHCP server automatically assigns the next available IP address to your switch from a range of unassigned IP addresses. This IP address is not advertised over the network and as a consequence, you do not know which IP address has been assigned. Once the switch obtains a new IP address from the DHCP server, the switch becomes inaccessible and the MAC address can no longer be viewed with the AT-S105 Management software using the previous IP address.

To find the new IP address, you must look it up on your DHCP server which requires you to have the MAC address of your switch as a reference.

Before you enable the DHCP client, record the switch's MAC address. You can view the MAC address on the System Information Page when you first log onto the switch. See "Viewing System Information" on page 37. Or, you can find the MAC address on the label affixed to the switch. Provide this information to your system administrator for reference.

Note

The MAC address may also be obtained from the agency label that you can find on the bottom of the chassis.

If the switch power cycles or if you press the Reset button before you save the new configuration, the software reverts to the default IP address value. In either case, the IP address value reverts to 192.168.1.1.

This procedure explains how to activate and deactivate the DHCP client on the switch. When the client is activated, the switch obtains its IP configuration, its IP address and subnet mask, from a DHCP server on your network. Before performing the procedure, note the following:

- By default, the DHCP client is disabled on the switch.
- The DHCP client does not support BOOTP.
- After you enable DHCP, you end the current management session. Log on with the new IP address (provided by your system administrator) using the procedure described in "Establishing a Remote Connection to the Web Browser Interface" on page 16.

**Caution**

Record the MAC address of your switch before you begin this procedure.

To activate or deactivate the DHCP client on the switch, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **IP Setup**.

The IP Setup Page is shown in Figure 6 on page 24.

3. From the pull-down menu next to the **DHCP Mode** field, select **Enable** or **Disable**.

By default, this field is set to **Disable**.

4. Click **Apply**.

If you enable the DHCP client, the web server connection to the switch will be lost.

Before you disable the DHCP client, you need to assign a new **System IP Address** value in "Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address" on page 24. Record this value for future use.

**Caution**

Enabling or disabling DHCP ends your management session.

**Caution**

If you do not select **Save Configuration to Flash**, the DHCP mode and the IP Address reverts to the previous configuration when you power cycle the switch.

5. Log on to the switch with the new IP address and immediately save your configuration by selecting **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

If you enable DHCP and then save your configuration, you save the IP address obtained from the DHCP server.

If you disable DHCP, enter a new IP address, and then save your configuration, you have saved the DHCP setting and the new IP address on the switch.

Configuring System Management Information

This section explains how to assign a name to the switch, as well as the location of the switch, and the name of the switch's administrator. Entering this information is optional.

To set a switch's administration information, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **Management**.

The Management Page is displayed. See Figure 8 for the AT-FS750/24POE Management Page.

Management	
System Description:	AT-FS750/24POE
System Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.207.1.4.162
System Name:	<input type="text"/>
System Location:	<input type="text"/>
System Contact:	<input type="text"/>
Apply	

Figure 8. Management Page

3. Configure the following parameters as necessary:

System Description

Specifies the model number of the switch. You cannot change this parameter.

System Object ID

Indicates the unique SNMP MIB object identifier that identifies the switch model. You cannot change this parameter.

System Name

Specifies a name for the switch, for example, Sales. The name is optional and may contain up to 50 characters.

Note

Allied Telesis recommends that you assign a name to the switch. A name can help you identify the switch when you manage it and can also help you avoid performing a configuration procedure on the wrong switch.

System Location

Specifies the location of the switch. The location is optional and may contain up to 50 characters.

System Contact

Specifies the name of the network administrator responsible for managing the switch. This contact name is optional and may contain up to 50 characters.

4. Click **Apply**.
5. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Configuring System Administration Information

This section explains how to enable password protection and create users in the web interface. See the following sections:

- “Adding System Administration Information” on page 33
- “Modifying Administration Information” on page 34
- “Deleting Administration Information” on page 35

Adding System Administration Information

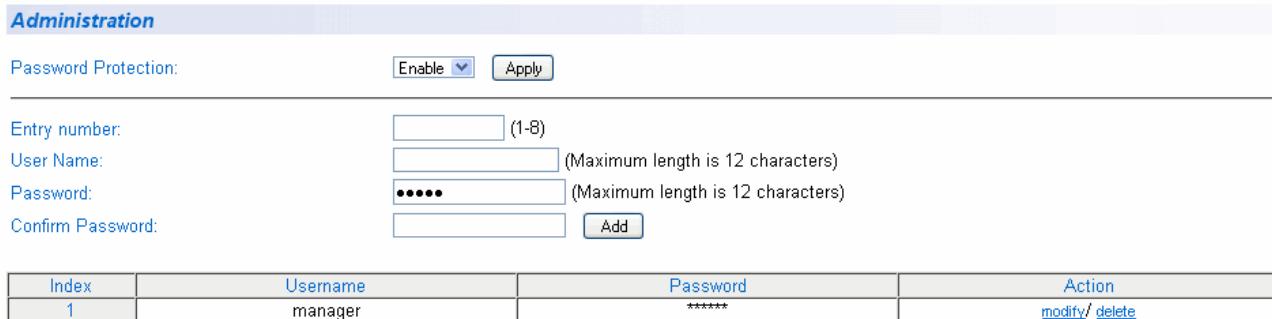
To set a switch’s administration information, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **Administration**.

The Administration Page is displayed. See Figure 9.



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' page with the following interface elements:

- Header:** Administration
- Section:** Password Protection: with a dropdown menu set to 'Enable' and an 'Apply' button.
- Fields:**
 - Entry number: Text input field with '(1-8)' placeholder.
 - User Name: Text input field with '(Maximum length is 12 characters)' placeholder.
 - Password: Text input field with '*****' placeholder and '(Maximum length is 12 characters)' note.
 - Confirm Password: Text input field.
- Table:** A table listing users with columns: Index, Username, Password, and Action. One row is shown for 'manager'.

Index	Username	Password	Action
1	manager	*****	modify/ delete

Figure 9. Administration Page

3. To enable or disable password protection, select Enable or Disable from the pull-down menu next to the **Password Protection** field.

You can control login authentication by enabling password protection which requires a user to supply a password when logging onto the switch. If you disable password protection, a user can login without inputting a password. By default, this field is set to Enable.

4. Click **Apply**.

5. To create an entry number, type 1 through 8 in the box next to the **Entry number** field. An entry number cannot be duplicated if it already exists.

This value appears as the **Index** value in the Administration table at the bottom of the page.

6. To create a user name, enter a user name in the box next to the **User Name** field.

You can enter a value of up to 12 alphanumeric characters including special characters. See Appendix A, on page 221 for the specific characters.

7. To add a password for the above user name, enter a password of up to 12 alphanumeric characters in the box next to the **Password** field including special characters. See Appendix A, on page 221 for the specific characters.

8. To confirm the above password, retype the password in the box next to the **Confirm Password** field.

9. Click **Add** to activate your changes on the switch.

10. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying Administration Information

To modify the a user name password, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **Administration**.

The Administration Page is shown in Figure 9 on page 33.

3. Select the user name that you want to change and click **modify**.

The Modify Administration Page is displayed. See Figure 10.

Modify Administration	
Entry number:	1
User Name:	manager
Password:	
Confirm Password:	
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

Figure 10. Modify Administration Page

4. To change a password, enter a password of up to 12 alphanumeric characters in the box next to the **Password** field including special characters. See Appendix A, on page 221 for the specific characters.
5. To confirm the above password, retype the password in the box next to the **Confirm Password** field.
6. Click **Apply** to activate your changes on the switch.
7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting Administration Information

To delete a user name, do the following procedure.

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **Administration**.

The Administration Page is shown in Figure 9 on page 33.

3. Select the user name that you want to delete and click **delete**.

The user name is removed from the Administration Table.

4. Click **Add** to activate your changes on the switch.

Setting the User Interface Configuration

This procedure explains how to adjust the user interface and security features on the switch. With this procedure you can enable an SNMP Agent. For more information on SNMP, go to Chapter 8, on page 99.

To set the switch's user interface configuration, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. From the **System** folder, select **User Interface**.

The User Interface Page is displayed. See Figure 11.



Figure 11. User Interface Page

3. To enable or disable an SNMP agent, do the following:
 - a. Click the **SNMP Agent** parameter and choose **Enable** or **Disable** from the list. The default is **Enable**. When you enable this parameter, the SNMP agent is enabled.
 - b. Click **Apply**.
4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Viewing System Information

To view general information about the switch, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, click the **System** folder.

The **System** folder expands.

2. Select **Switch Info**.

The Switch Information Page is displayed. See Figure 12.

Switch Information	
System Up For:	1 day(s), 0 hr(s), 51 min(s), 9 sec(s)
Runtime Image:	AT-S105 V1.0.0 [1.0.0.21] / Feb 11 2010 13:15:23
Boot Loader:	1.0.0.13 / Jan 6 2010 18:27:49
Hardware Information	
• Version:	.
• DRAM Size:	64 MB
• Flash Size:	8 MB
Administration Information	
• System Name:	
• System Location:	
• System Contact:	
System MAC Address, IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway	
• MAC Address:	00:00:00:00:00:01
• IP Address:	192.168.1.1
• Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
• Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0
Automatic Network Features	
• DHCP Client Mode:	Disabled

Figure 12. Switch Information Page

The Switch Information Page displays the following information:

System Up For

The number of days, hours, and minutes that the switch has been running since it was last rebooted.

Runtime Image

The version number and build date of the runtime firmware.

Boot Loader

The version number and build date of the bootloader firmware.

Hardware Information Section:

Version

The hardware version number.

DRAM Size

The size of the DRAM, in megabytes.

Flash Size

The size of the flash memory, in megabytes.

Administration Information Section:

Switch Name

The name assigned to the switch. To give the switch a name, refer to “Configuring System Management Information” on page 31.

Switch Location

The location of the switch. To specify the location, refer to “Configuring System Management Information” on page 31.

Switch Contact

The contact person responsible for managing the switch. To specify the name of a contact, refer to “Configuring System Management Information” on page 31.

System MAC Address, IP Address, Subnet Mask, and Gateway Section:

MAC Address

The MAC address of the switch. You cannot change this value.

IP Address

The IP address of the switch. Refer to “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24 to manually assign an IP address or “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28 to activate the DHCP client.

Subnet Mask

The subnet mask for the switch. Refer to “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24 to manually assign a

subnet mask or “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28 to activate the DHCP client.

Default Gateway

Default gateway’s IP address. Refer to “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24 to manually assign a gateway address or “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28 to activate the DHCP client.

Automatic Network Features Section:

DHCP Mode

The status of the DHCP client on the switch. For information about setting this parameter, refer to “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

Rebooting a Switch

This procedure reboots the switch and reloads the AT-S105 Management software from flash memory. You may want to reboot the device if you believe it is experiencing a problem.



Caution

The switch does not forward network traffic during the reboot process. Some network traffic may be lost.

To reboot a switch, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Tools** folder.

The **Tools** folder expands.

2. From the **Tools** folder, select **Reboot**.

The Reboot Page is displayed. See Figure 13.



Figure 13. Reboot Page

3. For the Reboot Type, select **Normal** from the pull-down menu. This is the default setting.

Note

Two additional Reboot Type options, **Factory Default** and **Reset to Factory Default Except IP Address**, are described in “Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values” on page 44.

4. For the **Reboot Status**, use the pull-down menu to select **Start** to begin the reboot.
5. Click **Apply**.

The switch immediately begins to reload the AT-S105 Management software. This process takes approximately one minute to complete. You can not manage the device during the reboot. After the reboot is finished, you can log in again if you want to continue to manage the device.

Pinging a Remote System

This procedure instructs the switch to ping a node on your network. This procedure is useful in determining whether an active link exists between the switch and another network device.

Note

The device you are pinging must be a member of the Default VLAN and within the same local area network as your switch. In other words, the port on the switch through which the node is communicating with the switch must be an untagged or tagged member of the Default VLAN.

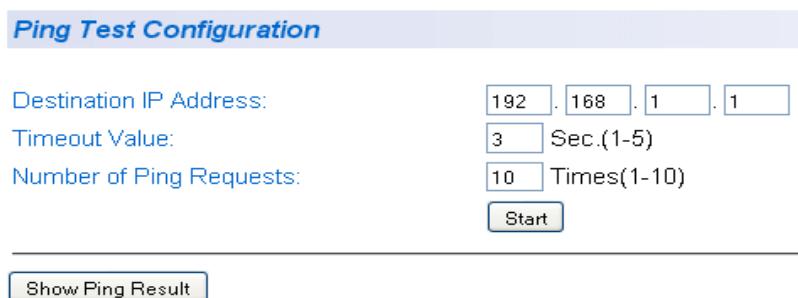
To ping a network device, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Tools** folder.

The **Tools** folder expands.

2. From the **Tools** folder, select **Ping**.

The Ping Test Configuration Page is displayed. See Figure 14.



The screenshot shows the 'Ping Test Configuration' page. It has input fields for Destination IP Address (192.168.1.1), Timeout Value (3 Sec. (1-5)), and Number of Ping Requests (10 Times (1-10)). There is a 'Start' button and a 'Show Ping Result' link.

Destination IP Address:	192	.	168	.	1	.	1
Timeout Value:	3	Sec. (1-5)					
Number of Ping Requests:	10	Times (1-10)					
Start							
Show Ping Result							

Figure 14. Ping Test Configuration Page

3. Configure the following parameters:

Destination IP Address

The IP address of the node you want to ping in the xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx format.

Timeout Value

Specifies the length of time, in seconds, the switch waits for a response before assuming that a ping has failed. The default is 3 seconds.

Number of Ping Requests

Specifies the number of ping requests you want the switch to perform. The default is 10.

4. Click **Start**.
5. To view the ping results, click **Show Ping Results**.

A sample Ping Test Results Page is displayed. See Figure 15.



Figure 15. Ping Test Results Page

The following information is provided:

Destination IP Address

Indicates the IP address of the unit that receives the ping.

Pass

Indicates the percentage of times the ping passed.

Average Time

Indicates the time, in milliseconds, the ping was received.

6. Click **Back to Ping Test** to return to the Ping Test Configuration Page.

Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values

This procedure returns all AT-S105 Management software parameters to their default values and deletes all tagged and port-based VLANs on the switch. The AT-S105 Management software Management Software default values are listed in Appendix A, on page 221.



Caution

This procedure causes the switch to reboot. The switch does not forward network traffic during the reboot process. Some network traffic may be lost.

To return the AT-S105 Management software software to the default settings, do the following procedure:

1. From the Tools folder, select **Reboot**.

The Reboot Page is shown in Figure 13 on page 40.

2. For the **Reboot Type** field, use the pull-down menu to select one of the following:

Factory Default

Resets all switch parameters to the factory default settings, including the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address.



Warning

This setting will cause the IP address to be reset to 192.168.1.1. You will lose connectivity with the switch management software after the reboot is completed

Factory Default Except IP Address

Resets all switch parameters to the factory default settings, but retains the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway settings. If the DHCP client is enabled, it remains enabled after this reset.

3. For the **Reboot Status** field, use the pull-down menu to select **Start** to begin the reboot.
4. Click **Apply**.

The switch is rebooted. You must wait for the switch to complete the reboot process before establishing your management session again.

Chapter 3

Virtual LANs

This chapter contains a description of Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) and procedures for creating, modifying, and deleting port-based and tagged VLANs from a web browser management session. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “VLAN Overview” on page 46
- “Displaying Ports and Assigning Ports to a VLAN” on page 50
- “Creating a Tagged VLAN” on page 51
- “Modifying a Tagged VLAN” on page 53
- “Deleting a Tagged VLAN” on page 55
- “Creating a Port-Based VLAN” on page 56
- “Modifying a Port-Based VLAN” on page 57
- “Deleting a Port-Based VLAN” on page 58

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

VLAN Overview

A VLAN is a group of ports on an Ethernet switch that form a logical Ethernet segment. The ports of a VLAN form an independent traffic domain where the traffic generated by the nodes of a VLAN remains within the VLAN.

With VLANs, you can segment your local area network through the switch's AT-S105 Management software and group nodes with related functions into their own separate, logical, VLAN segments. These VLAN groupings can be based on similar data needs or security requirements. For example, you can create separate VLANs for each department in your company, such as one for Sales and another for Accounting.

VLANs offer several important benefits:

- Improved network performance

Network performance often suffers as networks grow in size and as data traffic increases. The more nodes on each LAN segment vying for bandwidth, the greater the likelihood overall network performance decreases.

VLANs improve network performance because traffic stays within the separate, logical LAN segment of the VLAN. The nodes of a VLAN receive traffic only from nodes of the same VLAN. This reduces the need for nodes to handle traffic that is not destined for them. It also frees up bandwidth within all the logical workgroups.

In addition, because each VLAN constitutes a separate broadcast domain, broadcast traffic remains within the VLAN. This too can improve overall network performance.

- Increased security

Because data traffic generated by a node in a VLAN is restricted only to the other nodes of the same VLAN, you can use VLANs to control the flow of packets in your network and prevent packets from flowing to unauthorized end nodes.

- Simplified network management

VLANs can simplify network management. Before VLANs became a layer 2 feature, physical changes to the network often had to be made at the switches in the wiring closets. For example, if an employee changed departments, changing the employee's LAN segment assignment might require a change to the cabling of the switches.

With VLANs, you can change the LAN segment assignment of an end node connected to the switch through the AT-S105 Management

software. Also, you can change the VLAN memberships without moving the workstations physically or change group memberships without moving cables from one port to another.

In addition, a virtual LAN can span more than one switch. This means that the end nodes of a VLAN do not need to be connected to the same switch and so are not restricted to being in the same physical location.

The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches support the following types of VLANs:

- Port-based VLANs
- Tagged VLANs

Both types of VLANs are described in the following sections.

Port-based VLAN Overview

As explained in the “VLAN Overview” on page 46, a VLAN consists of a group of ports on an Ethernet switch that form an independent traffic domain. Traffic generated by the end nodes of a VLAN remains within the VLAN and does not cross over to the end nodes of other VLANs unless there is an interconnection device, such as a router or Layer 3 switch.

A port-based VLAN is a group of ports on the switch that form a logical Ethernet segment. A port-based VLAN can have as many or as few ports as needed. The VLAN can consist of all the ports on an Ethernet switch, or just a few ports.

There are two components of a port-based VLAN in the AT-S105 Management software:

- VLAN name
- Group ID

VLAN Name

To create a port-based VLAN, you must give it a name. This name can reflect the function of the network devices that are VLAN members, such as Sales, Production, and Engineering.

Index

You must assign each VLAN in a network unique number. This number is called the Port-Based VLAN Index. This number uniquely identifies a VLAN in the switch.

Each port of a port-based VLAN can belong to as many VLANs as needed. Therefore, traffic can be forwarded to the members of the groups to which the port is assigned. For example, port 1 and port 2 are members of group 1 and ports 1 and 3 are members of group 2. In this case, traffic from port 1 is forwarded to ports 2 and 3, traffic from port 2 is forwarded only to port 1, and traffic from port 3 is forwarded only to port 1.

General Rules for Creating a Port-based VLAN

Here is a summary of general rules to observe when creating a port-based VLAN:

- Assign a name to each port-based VLAN.
- Assign each port-based VLAN a Group ID.
- Assign up to 64 port-based VLANs.

Tagged VLAN Overview

The second type of VLAN supported by the AT-S105 Management software is the *tagged VLAN*. In this type of VLAN, membership is determined by information within the frames that are received on a port and the VLAN configuration of each port.

The VLAN information within an Ethernet frame is referred to as a *tag* or *tagged header*. A tag, which follows the source and destination addresses in a frame, contains the Group ID of the VLAN to which the frame belongs (IEEE 802.3ac standard). This number uniquely identifies each VLAN in a network.

When a switch receives a frame with a VLAN tag, referred to as a *tagged frame*, the switch forwards the frame only to those ports whose Group ID equals the VLAN tag.

A port that receives or transmits tagged frames is referred to as a *tagged port*. Any network device connected to a tagged port must be IEEE 802.1Q-compliant. This is the standard that outlines the requirements and standards for tagging. The device must be able to process the tagged information on received frames and add tagged information to transmitted frames.

A tagged VLAN consists of the following:

- VLAN Name
- Group ID
- Tagged and Untagged Ports
- Port VLAN identifier (PVID)

Tagged and Untagged Ports

When you specify that a port is a member of a tagged VLAN, you need to specify that it is tagged or untagged. You can have a combination of tagged and untagged ports in the same VLAN.

Packet transmission from a tagged port differs from packet transmission from an untagged port. When a packet is transmitted from a tagged port, the tagged information within the packet is maintained when it is transmitted to the next network device. If the packet is transmitted from an untagged port, the VLAN tag information is removed from the packet before it is transmitted to the next network device.

The IEEE 802.1Q standard describes how tagging information within a packet is used to forward or discard traffic throughout the switch. If the incoming packet has a VLAN tag that matches one of the Group IDs of which the port is a member, the packet is accepted and forwarded to the appropriate port(s) within that VLAN. If the incoming packet's VLAN tag does not match one of the Group IDs assigned to the port, the packet is discarded.

Port VLAN Identifier

When an untagged packet is received on a port in a tagged VLAN, it is assigned to one of the VLANs of which that port is a member. The deciding factor in this process is the Port VLAN Identifier (PVID). Both tagged and untagged ports in a tagged VLAN must have a PVID assigned to them. The default value of the PVID for each port is 1. The switch associates a received untagged packet to the Group ID that matches the PVID assigned to the port. As a result, the packet is only forwarded to those ports that are members of that VLAN.

General Rules for Creating a Tagged VLAN

Here is a summary of the rules to observe when you create a tagged VLAN:

- Each tagged VLAN must be assigned a unique VID. If a particular VLAN spans multiple switches, each part of the VLAN on the different switches must be assigned the same VID.
- A tagged port can be a member of multiple VLANs.
- The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches can support up to 255 tagged VLANs per switch.

Displaying Ports and Assigning Ports to a VLAN

By default, all of the ports on the switch are assigned to the Tagged VLAN. The procedure described in this section allows you to display the current VLAN assignment of ports. In addition, it permits you to assign ports to tagged or a port-based VLAN. However, you can assign ports to a port-based VLAN only after you have created a port-based VLAN with the procedure described in “Creating a Port-Based VLAN” on page 56.

To assign ports to a tagged or port-based VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.

The **VLAN** folder expands.

3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **VLAN Mode**.

The VLAN Mode Page is displayed. See Figure 16.

Figure 16. VLAN Mode Page

4. To add ports to a Tagged or Port-Based VLAN, select the ports.
5. Click **Apply**.

Creating a Tagged VLAN

To create a tagged VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.

The **VLAN** folder expands.

3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Tagged VLAN**.

The Tagged VLAN Page is displayed. See Figure 17

VLAN ID	Name	VLAN Type	VLAN Action
1	Default VLAN	Permanent	modify

Figure 17. Tagged VLAN Page

4. To assign a VLAN ID, type a VLAN ID in the **VLAN ID** field.

Choose a value between 2 and 4,093. You can configure up to 255 tagged VLANs.

5. To assign a name to the VLAN, type a name in the **VLAN Name** field.

Enter a value of up to 32 characters. For more information on this field, refer to "VLAN Name" on page 47.

- To assign ports to the VLAN, click on the port numbers labeled either Static Tagged or Static Untagged.

By default, all the ports are assigned to the **Not Member** category. For an example of Tagged VLANs, see Figure 18.

Tagged VLAN

VLAN ID:	<input type="text" value="2-4093"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Figure 18. Example of Tagged VLAN Page

- Click **Apply**.
- From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying a Tagged VLAN

To modify the name or port assignments of a tagged VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.

The **VLAN** folder expands.

3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Tagged VLAN**.

An Example of a Tagged VLAN page is shown in Figure 18 on page 52.

4. In the VLAN Action column, click modify next to the VLAN that you want to change.

The Modify VLAN Page is displayed, see Figure 19

Figure 19. Modify VLAN Page

5. To change the VLAN Name, type a new VLAN Name in the **VLAN Name** field.

For more information on this field, refer to “VLAN Name” on page 47.

6. To change the port selections, click on the port numbers labeled either Static Tagged or Static Untagged.

7. Click **Apply**.

8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting a Tagged VLAN

To delete a tagged VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.

The **VLAN** folder expands.

3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Tagged VLAN**.

An example of the Tagged VLAN Page is shown in Figure 18 on page 52.

4. In the VLAN Action column, click **delete** next to the VLAN that you want to delete.

A confirmation prompt is displayed.

5. Click **OK** to delete the VLAN or **Cancel** to cancel the deletion.

Note

You cannot delete the Default VLAN which has a VID of 1.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Creating a Port-Based VLAN

To create a port-based VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
The **Bridge** folder expands.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.
The **VLAN** folder expands.
3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Port-Based VLAN**.

The Port-Based VLAN Page is displayed. See Figure 20.

Index	Group Name	Group Member	VLAN Action
<< VLAN database is empty >>			

Figure 20. Port-Based VLAN Page

4. To assign a Port-Based VLAN Index, type an index number in the **Index** field.
Choose a value between 1 and 64.
5. To assign a name to a VLAN, type a name in the **VLAN Name** field.
Enter a value of up to 32 characters. For more information on this field, refer to “VLAN Name” on page 47.
6. To assign ports to the VLAN, click on the port numbers labeled Group Member.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying a Port-Based VLAN

To modify the name or port assignments of a port-based VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
The **Bridge** folder expands.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.
The **VLAN** folder expands.
3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Port-Based VLAN**.
The Port-Based VLAN Page is shown in Figure 20 on page 56.
4. In the VLAN Action column, click **modify** next to the VLAN that you want to change.
The Modify Port-based VLAN Page is displayed. See Figure 21.

Figure 21. Modify Port-based VLAN

5. To change the name of the VLAN, type a new name in the **VLAN Name** field.
Enter a value of up to 32 characters. For more information on this field, refer to "VLAN Name" on page 47.
6. To assign ports to the VLAN, click on the port numbers labeled either Group Member or Not Member.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting a Port-Based VLAN

To delete a port-based VLAN, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
The **Bridge** folder expands.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **VLAN**.
The **VLAN** folder expands.
3. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Port-Based VLAN**.
The Port-Based VLAN Page is shown in Figure 20 on page 56.
4. In the VLAN Action column, click **delete** next to the VLAN that you want to delete.
A confirmation prompt is displayed.
5. Click **OK** to delete the VLAN or **Cancel** to cancel the deletion.

Note

You cannot delete the Default VLAN which has a VID of 1.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 4

Quality of Service (QoS)

This chapter contains a description of the QoS feature and the procedures for configuring Quality of Service (QoS). This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 60
- “Mapping CoS Priorities to Egress Queues” on page 63
- “Configuring CoS” on page 65

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

When a port on an Ethernet switch becomes oversubscribed—its egress queues contain more packets than the port can handle in a timely manner—the port may be forced to delay the transmission of some packets, which delays packets from reaching their destinations. A port may be forced to delay transmission of packets while it handles other traffic, and, in some situations, some packets destined to be forwarded to an oversubscribed port from other switch ports may be discarded.

Minor delays are often inconsequential to a switch or its performance. But there are applications, referred to as delay or time sensitive applications, that can be impacted by packet delays. Voice transmission and video conferencing are two examples. If packets carrying data for either of these are delayed from reaching their destination, the audio or video quality may suffer.

This is where the QoS feature can be of value. It allows you to manage the flow of traffic through a switch by having the switch ports give higher priority to some packets, such as delay sensitive traffic, over other packets. This is referred to as prioritizing traffic.

The QoS feature actually consists of several different elements. The element supported by the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches is called Class of Service (CoS) and applies primarily to tagged packets. As explained in “Tagged VLAN Overview” on page 48, a tagged packet contains information that specifies the VLAN to which the packet belongs.

A tagged packet can also contain a priority level. This priority level is used by switches and other networking devices to determine how important (delay sensitive) a packet is in comparison to other packets. Packets of a high priority are typically handled before packets of a low priority.

CoS, as defined in the IEEE 802.1p standard, has eight levels of traffic classes. In the AT-S105 Management software, the priorities are 0 to 7, with 0 the lowest priority and 7 the highest priority.

When a tagged packet is received by a port, it is examined by the AT-S105 Management software for its priority. The switch software uses the priority to determine which egress priority queue the packet should be stored in on the egress port.

Each port on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches has four priority queues, 0 (low) to 3 (high). When a tagged packet enters a switch port, the switch responds by placing the packet into one of the queues according to the assignments shown in Table 1. A packet in a high priority egress queue is typically transmitted from a port sooner than a packet in a low priority queue.

Table 1. Default Mappings of IEEE 802.1p Priority Levels to Egress Port Priority Queues

IEEE 802.1p Traffic Class	AT-FS750/xx Egress Port Priority Queue
0	0
1	0
2	1
3	1
4	2
5	2
6	3
7	3

For example, a tagged packet with a priority tag of 6 is placed in the egress port's highest priority queue of 3, while a packet with a priority tag of 1 is placed in the lowest priority queue.

Note

QoS is disabled by default on the switch.

You can customize these priority-to-queue assignments using the AT-S105 Management software. The procedure for changing the default mappings is found in “Mapping CoS Priorities to Egress Queues” on page 63. Note that because all ports must use the same priority-to-egress queue mappings, these mappings are applied at the switch level. They cannot be set on a per-port basis.

You can configure a port to ignore the priority levels in its tagged packets and use a temporary priority level assigned to the port instead. For instance, perhaps you decide that all tagged packets received by port 4 should be assigned a priority level of 5, regardless of the priority level in the packets themselves. The procedure for overriding priority levels is explained in “Configuring CoS” on page 65.

CoS relates primarily to tagged packets rather than untagged packets

because untagged packets do not contain a priority level information. By default, all untagged packets are placed in a port's Q0 egress queue, the queue with the lowest priority. But you can override this and instruct a port's untagged frames to be stored in a higher priority queue. The procedure for this is also explained in "Configuring CoS" on page 65.

One last thing to note is that the CoS feature does not change the priority level in a tagged packet. The packet leaves the switch with the same priority it had when it entered. This is true even if you change the default priority-to-egress queue mappings.

The default setting for the Quality of Service feature is disabled. When the feature is disabled, all tagged packets are stored in the lowest priority queue of a port.

Mapping CoS Priorities to Egress Queues

This procedure explains how to change the default mappings of CoS priorities to egress priority queues, as shown in Table 1 on page 61. This is set at the switch level. You cannot set these mappings on a per-port level. You can also use this procedure to enable and disable QoS on the switch.

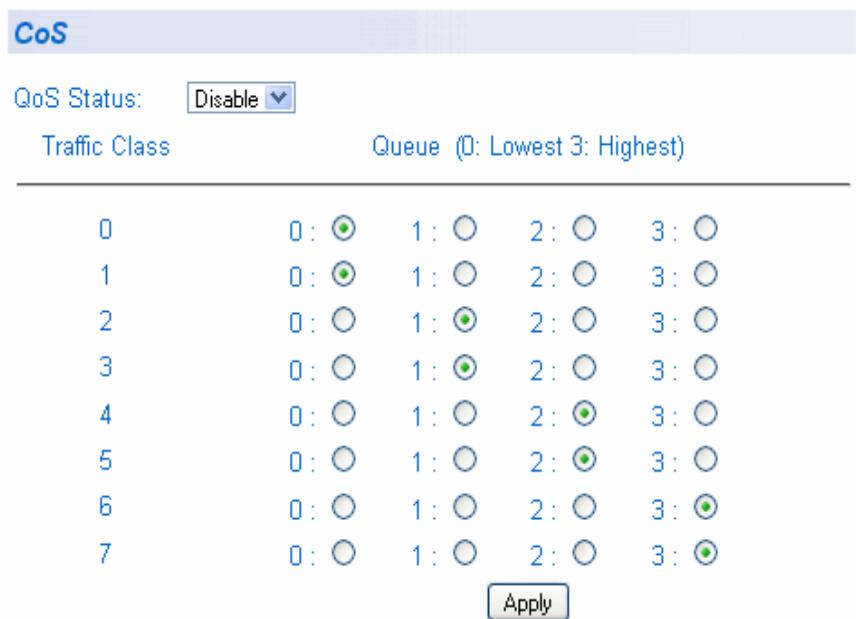
To change the default mappings of CoS priorities to egress priority queues or to enable or disable the QoS feature, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands to show the **VLAN** folder.

2. From the **VLAN** folder, select **CoS**.

The CoS Page is displayed. See Figure 22.



Traffic Class	Queue (0: Lowest 3: Highest)			
0	0: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
1	0: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
2	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
3	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
4	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
5	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3: <input type="radio"/>
6	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input checked="" type="radio"/>
7	0: <input type="radio"/>	1: <input type="radio"/>	2: <input type="radio"/>	3: <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Figure 22. CoS Page

3. To enable or disable QoS, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the QoS Status pull-down menu. The default is **Disable**.
4. To change the egress priority queue assignment of an 802.1p priority class, click the dialog circle of the queue for the corresponding priority.

For example, to direct all tagged traffic with a traffic class of 4 to egress queue 3 on the ports, click the dialog circle for queue 3 in the traffic class 4 row.

5. Click **Apply**.

Note

The switch does not alter the original priority level in tagged frames. Frames leave the switch with the same priority level they had when they entered the switch.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Configuring CoS

As explained in “Overview” on page 60, a packet received by a port is placed into one of four priority queues on the egress port according to the switch’s mapping of 802.1p priority levels to egress priority queues. The default mappings are shown in Table 1 on page 61.

You can override the mappings at the port level by assigning a new default egress queue to a port. Note that this assignment is made on the ingress port before the frame is forwarded to the egress port. Consequently, you need to configure this feature on the ingress port. For example, you can configure a port so that all ingress frames are stored in egress queue 3 of the egress port, regardless of the priority levels that might be in the frames themselves, as found in tagged frames.

Note

Configuring CoS for a port only affects packets as they pass internally through the switch. The switch does not alter the original priority level of tagged frames themselves. Frames leave the switch with the same priority level they had when they entered the switch.

To configure CoS for a port, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands to show the **VLAN** folder.

2. From the **VLAN** folder, select **Default Port VLAN & CoS**.

The Default Port VLAN & CoS Page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 23.

Default Port VLAN & CoS						
Port	Trunk	PVID (1 - 4093)	Queue(0: Lowest 3: Highest)	Override		
All	-	-	0	Disable	Apply	
1	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
2	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
3	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
4	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
5	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
6	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
7	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	
8	-	1	0	Disable	Apply	

Figure 23. Default Port VLAN & CoS Page

The columns in Figure 23 on page 65 display the following information:

Port Index

Displays the port number. The All value refers to ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch and ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch and ports 1 through 50 on the AT-FS750/48 switch.

Trunk

Displays the trunk number if the port is a member of a trunk.

PVID

Displays the Port VLAN identifier (PVID) of the port. For more information about this field, see “Port VLAN Identifier” on page 49.

Queue

Displays the number of the queue where untagged packets received on the port are stored on the egress queue. In this field, 0 is the lowest value and 3 is the highest value.

Override

Displays whether the priority level in ingress tagged frames is being used or not. If the parameter is set to **Disable**, the override is deactivated and the port uses the priority levels contained within the frames to determine the egress queue. If the parameter is set to **Enable**, the override is activated and the tagged packets are stored in the egress queue specified in the Queue column.

3. To change the egress queue where ingress untagged frames received on a port will be stored on the egress port, use the pull-down menu in the **Queue** column and select the desired queue. The range is 0 (lowest) to 3 (highest). The default is 0. For example, if you select 3 for queue 3 for a port, all ingress untagged packets received on the port are stored in egress queue 3 on the egress port. (If you perform Step 3 and override the priority level in ingress tagged packets, this also applies to tagged packets as well.)

If the selected port is part of a port trunk, all ports in the trunk are automatically assigned the same egress queue.

4. To configure a tagged port so that the switch ignores the priority tag in ingress tagged frames, select **Enable** from the Override column for the corresponding port.

The default for this parameter is **Disable**, meaning that the priority level of tagged frames is determined by the priority level specified in the frame itself.

5. Click **Apply**.

Note

The tagged information in a frame is not changed as the frame traverses the switch. A tagged frame leaves a switch with the same priority level that it had when it entered.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 5

Port Configuration

This chapter provides a description of the physical characteristics of the ports and a procedure that explains how to view and change the port settings. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 70
- “Displaying and Configuring Ports Using the Port Configuration Page” on page 71

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

This chapter describes how to display and modify the physical characteristics of an AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switch. You can display and modify the settings of all the ports on one web page. The port characteristics displayed are:

- Trunk Group Number
- Port type
- Link Status
- Admin Status setting
- Duplex Mode setting
- Flow control setting
- EAP Pass setting

These characteristics are described in the next section.

Displaying and Configuring Ports Using the Port Configuration Page

This procedure explains how to configure the ports on the switch using the Port Configuration Page. This page allows you to view and configure the parameter settings of all the switch ports at one time.

To configure the ports, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Physical Interface**.

The Physical Interface Page is displayed. See Figure 24. Although only 8 ports are shown here, the full page lists all the ports on the switch and their current settings.

Physical Interface									
Port	Trunk	Type	Link Status	Admin. Status	Mode	Jumbo	Flow Ctrl	EAP Pass	
All	-	-	-	Ignore	Ignore	Ignore	Ignore	Ignore	Apply
1	---	1000TX	Up	Enable	Auto (100F)	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
2	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
3	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
4	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
5	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
6	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
7	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply
8	---	1000TX	Down	Enable	Auto	Disable	Enable	Disable	Apply

Figure 24. Physical Interface Page

2. Adjust the port settings as needed. Not all parameters are adjustable. The parameters that can be configured are defined here:

Port

Specifies the port number. The **All** value indicates ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch and ports 1 through 50 on the AT-FS750/48 switch. You cannot change this parameter.

Note

You can use the All value to set the Admin. Status, Mode, Jumbo, Flow Ctrl, and EAP Pass fields to the same values on all 26 or 50 ports, depending on your switch model.

Trunk

Indicates the trunk group number. A number in this column indicates that the port has been added to a trunk. This parameter is can not be configured on this page. However, for information about configuring a trunk, refer to Chapter 6, “Static Port Trunking” on page 75.

Type

Indicates the port type. On the AT-FS750/24POE, the port type is 100TX for 10/100Base-T twisted-pair ports (1 through 24) and 1000X for the optional SFP fiber ports or 1000TX for the 10/100/1000Base-T twisted-pair ports (25 and 26).

On the AT-FS750/48, the port type is 100TX for 10/100Base-T twisted-pair ports (1 through 48) and 1000X for the optional SFP fiber ports or 1000TX for the 10/100/1000Base-T twisted-pair ports (49 and 50).

Link Status

Indicates the status of the link between the port and the end node connected to the port. The possible values are:

Up - Indicates a valid link exists between the port and the end node.

Down - Indicates the port and the end node have not established a valid link.

Admin. Status

Indicates the operating status of the port.

You can use this parameter to enable or disable a port. You may want to disable a port and prevent packets from being forwarded if a problem occurs with the node or cable connected to the port. You can enable the port to resume normal operation after the problem has been fixed. You can also disable an unused port to secure it from unauthorized connections. The possible values are:

Ignore - Indicates the All setting does not apply to the Admin. Status field. In other words, each port is set individually.

Enabled - The port is able to send and receive Ethernet frames. This is the default setting for a port.

Disabled - The port is not able to send and receive Ethernet frames.

Mode

Indicates the speed and duplex mode settings for the port.

You can use this parameter to set the speed and duplex mode of a port. Possible settings are:

Ignore - Indicates the All setting does not apply to the Mode field. In other words, each port is set individually.

Auto - The port is using Auto-Negotiation to set the operating speed and duplex mode. This is the default setting for all ports. The actual operating speed and duplex mode of the port are displayed in parentheses (for example, "100F" for 100 Mbps full duplex mode or "1000F" for 1000 Mbps full duplex mode) after a port establishes a link with an end node.

Auto (100F) - 100 Mbps in full-duplex mode

1000/Full - 1000 Mbps in full-duplex mode

Note

1000/Full only applies to ports 25 and 26 of the AT-FS750/24POE and ports 49 and 50 of the AT-FS750/48.

100/Full - 100 Mbps in full-duplex mode

10/Full - 10 Mbps in full-duplex mode

100/Half - 100 Mbps in half-duplex mode

10/Half - 10 Mbps in half-duplex mode

When selecting a setting, note the following:

- When a twisted-pair port is set to Auto-Negotiation, the default setting, the end node should also be set to Auto-Negotiation to prevent a duplex mode mismatch. A switch port using Auto-Negotiation defaults to half-duplex if it detects that the end node is not using Auto-Negotiation. This can result in a mismatch if the end node is operating at a fixed duplex mode of full-duplex. To avoid this problem when connecting an end node with a fixed duplex mode of full-duplex to a switch port, disable Auto-Negotiation on the port and set the port's speed and duplex mode manually.
- Allied Telesis does not recommend manually setting a 10/100/1000Base-T twisted-pair port to either 1000 Mbps full duplex or 1000 Mbps half duplex. For 1000 Mbps operation, Allied Telesis recommends setting the port to Auto-Negotiation.
- The only valid setting for an optional SFP port is Auto-Negotiation.

Flow Control

The current flow control setting on the port. The switch uses a special pause packet to notify the end node to stop transmitting for a specified period of time. The possible values are:

Ignore - Indicates the All setting does not apply to the Flow Control field. In other words, each port is set individually.

Enabled - The port is permitted to use flow control. This is the default setting for all ports on the switch.

Disabled - The port is not permitted to use flow control.

EAP Pass

Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) packets are allowed on the port.

Ignore - Indicates the All setting does not apply to the Admin. Status field. In other words, each port is set individually.

Enabled - The port is able to send and receive EAP packets.

Disabled - The port is disabled and is not able to send or receive EAP packets. This is the default setting for a port.

3. Click **Apply** to save the configuration.
4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 6

Static Port Trunking

This chapter contains a description of port trunking and procedures for working with static port trunking. The following topics are discussed:

- “Port Trunking Overview” on page 76
- “Creating a Port Trunk” on page 79
- “Modifying a Port Trunk” on page 81
- “Disabling a Port Trunk” on page 83

Note

For information about Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port trunking, see Chapter 7, “LACP Port Trunks” on page 85.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Port Trunking Overview

A port trunk is an economical way for you to increase the bandwidth between the Ethernet switch and another networking device, such as a network server, router, workstation, or another Ethernet switch. A port trunk is a group of ports that have been grouped together to function as one logical path. A port trunk increases the bandwidth between the switch and another network device and is useful in situations where a single physical link between the devices is insufficient to handle the traffic load.

Static Port Trunk Overview

A static port trunk consists of two to eight ports on the switch that function as a single virtual link between the switch and another device. A static port trunk improves performance by distributing the traffic across multiple ports between the devices and enhances reliability by reducing the reliance on a single physical link.

A static trunk is easy to configure. You designate the ports on the switch that are in the trunk and the management software on the switch automatically groups them together.

The example in Figure 25 illustrates a static port trunk of four links between an AT-FS750/24POE and an AT-FS750/48 switch.

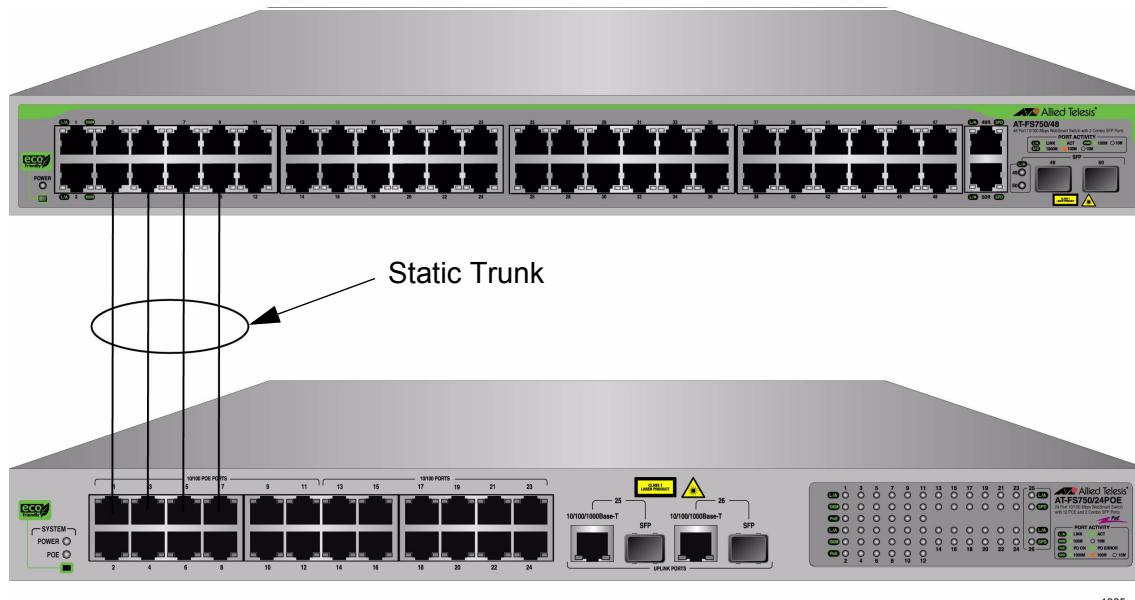


Figure 25. Static Port Trunk Example

Network equipment vendors tend to employ different techniques to implement static trunks. Consequently, a static trunk on one device may be incompatible with the same feature on a device from a different manufacturer. For this reason static trunks are typically employed only between devices from the same vendor. That is not to say that an Allied Telesis Layer 2 managed switch cannot form a static trunk with a device from another manufacturer; however, the implementations of static trunking on the two devices may be incompatible.

Also, note that a static trunk does not provide for redundancy or link backup. If a port in a static trunk loses its link, the trunk's total bandwidth is diminished. Although the traffic carried by the lost link is shifted to one of the remaining ports in the trunk, the bandwidth remains reduced until the lost link is re-established or you reconfigure the trunk by adding another port to it.

Static Port Trunk Guidelines

Following are the guidelines for creating a static trunk:

- Allied Telesis recommends setting static port trunks between Allied Telesis networking devices to ensure compatibility.
- A static trunk can contain up to eight ports.
- The ports of a static trunk must be of the same medium type. They can be all twisted-pair ports or all fiber optic ports.
- The ports of a trunk can be either consecutive (for example, Ports 2 through 4) or nonconsecutive (for example, ports 3, 5, and 7).
- Before creating a port trunk, verify that the settings are the same for all ports in the trunk including speed (100/Full), duplex mode, flow control, back pressure settings and VLAN membership. If these settings are not the same, then the switch does not allow you to create the trunk.

Note

When a trunk group is formed, all port members except the fiber combo ports are configured to the forced port mode at 100/Full. The trunk ports on the connecting network switch should also be configured for 100/Full to insure speed and duplex compatibility between the switches.

When trunking is enabled on the two fiber combo ports, they will be configured to 100/Full when two 100Mb SFP modules are installed. These ports will be configured to 1000/Full when 1000Mb SFP modules are installed. The two copper combo ports are always configured to the forced port mode at 1000/Full when trunking is enabled on the ports and the fiber ports are not linked up.

- After you have created a port trunk, a change to the speed, duplex mode, flow control, or back pressure of any port in the trunk automatically implements the same change on all the other member ports.
- A port can belong to only one static trunk at a time.
- The ports of a static trunk can be configured to be members of more than one VLAN.
- The ports of a static trunk can be either untagged or untagged members of the same VLAN.

The switch selects a port in the trunk to handle broadcast packets and packets of unknown destination. The switch makes this choice based on a hash algorithm, depending upon the source and destination MAC addresses.

Creating a Port Trunk

This procedure explains how to create a static port trunk.



Caution

Do not connect the cables of a port trunk to the ports on the switch until you have configured the ports on both the switch and the end node. Connecting the cables prior to configuring the ports can create loops in your network topology. Loops can result in broadcast storms which can adversely affect the operation of your network.

To create a port trunk, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Trunk Config.** folder.

The **Trunk Config.** folder expands.

3. From the **Trunk Config.** folder, select **Trunking**.

The Trunking Page is displayed. See Figure 26 for a partial view of the Trunking page.

Trunking

Trunk ID 1:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trunk Status:		<input type="button" value="Active"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>																									

Trunk ID 2:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Trunk Status:		<input type="button" value="Active"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>																									

Trunk ID 3:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trunk Status:		<input type="button" value="Disable"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>																									

Trunk ID 4:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trunk Status:		<input type="button" value="Disable"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>																									

Trunk ID 5:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trunk Status:		<input type="button" value="Disable"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>																									

Figure 26. Trunking Page

If the switch does not contain a port trunk, all of the ports on the switch are unchecked. If there is a port trunk, the ports in the trunk are checked.

4. Click the dialog boxes of the ports that will make up the port trunk.

A check in a box indicates the port is a member of the trunk. No check means the port is not a member. A port trunk can contain up to eight ports.

5. Change the **Trunk Status** from **Disable** to **Manual**. The choice in the status field are the following:

Active

The aggregator will broadcast and respond to LACPDU (LACP Data Unit) packets. This setting enables the LACP feature.

Passive

The aggregator will not broadcast LACPDU packets, but it will respond to them. This setting enables the LACP feature.

Manual

Enables static port trunking and disables the LACP feature.

6. Click **Apply**.

The trunk is now operational on the switch.

7. Configure the port trunk on the other switch and connect the cables.
8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying a Port Trunk

This procedure explains how to change the status of a port trunk and add or remove ports from a port trunk.



Caution

Before you disable a port trunk, disconnect all of the cables from the ports of the trunk. Leaving the cables connected during the reconfiguration of a trunk can create loops in your network topology because the ports of a disabled port trunk function as normal network ports, forwarding individual network traffic.

To add or remove ports from a trunk, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Trunk Config.** folder.

The **Trunk Config.** folder expands.

3. From the **Trunk Config.** folder, select **Trunking**.

The Trunking Page is shown in Figure 26 on page 79.

4. Click the status of the port trunk you want to modify and change the status to one of the following options:

Disable

Disables the port trunk.

Active

The aggregator will broadcast and respond to LACPDU (LACP Data Unit) packets. This setting enables the LACP feature.

Passive

The aggregator will not broadcast LACPDU packets, but it will respond to them. This setting enables the LACP feature.

Manual

Enables static port trunking and disables the LACP feature.

5. To add or remove a port from a trunk, click the dialog box for the port in the corresponding trunk row.

A check in a box indicates the port is a member of the trunk. No check means the port is not a member. A port trunk can contain up to eight ports.

6. Click **Apply**.
7. Modify the port trunk on the other switch and reconnect the cables.
8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Disabling a Port Trunk

This procedure explains how to disable a port trunk.

Note

Before you disable a port trunk, disconnect all of the cables from the ports of the trunk. Leaving the cables connected during the reconfiguration of a trunk can create loops in your network topology because the ports of a disabled port trunk function as normal network ports, forwarding individual network traffic.

To disable a port trunk, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Trunk Config.** folder.

The **Trunk Config.** folder expands.

3. From the **Trunk Config.** folder, select **Trunking**.

The Trunking Page is shown in Figure 26 on page 79.

4. To disable a port trunk, select **Disable** from the pull-down menu next to the trunk that you want to disable.

5. Click **Apply**.

6. Modify the port trunk on the other switch and disconnect the cables.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 7

LACP Port Trunks

This chapter contains overview information about LACP port trunks and the procedures for setting this feature. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “LACP Overview” on page 86
- “LACP System Priority” on page 90
- “Key Parameter” on page 90
- “LACP Port Priority Value” on page 90
- “Guidelines” on page 92
- “Displaying LACP Group Status” on page 94
- “Selecting Port Priority” on page 97

Note

For information about port trunking, see Chapter 6, on page 75.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

LACP Overview

LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) port trunks perform the same function as static trunks. They increase the bandwidth between network devices by distributing the traffic load over multiple physical links. The advantage of an LACP trunk over a static port trunk is its flexibility. While implementations of static trunking tend to be vendor specific, the AT-S105 Management software software implementation of LACP is compliant with the IEEE 802.3ad standard, making it interoperable with equipment from other vendors that also comply with the standard. Therefore, you can create an LACP trunk between an Allied Telesis device and network devices from other manufacturers.

Another advantage is that ports in an LACP trunk can function in a standby mode. This adds redundancy and resiliency to the trunk. If a link in a static trunk goes down, the overall bandwidth of the trunk is reduced until the link is reestablished or another port is added to the trunk. In contrast, an LACP trunk can automatically activate ports in a standby mode when an active link fails so that the maximum possible bandwidth of the trunk is maintained.

For example, assume you create an LACP trunk of ports 11 to 20 on a switch and the switch is using ports 11 to 18 as the active ports and ports 19 and 20 as reserve. If an active port loses its link, the switch automatically activates one of the reserve ports to maintain maximum bandwidth of the trunk.

The main component of an LACP trunk is an *aggregator* which manages a group of ports on the switch. Before the ports of a trunk are physically connected and linked up between two switches with LACP activated, each port on the switch is assigned an individual aggregator. After the network cables are connected between the trunk ports and the ports are linked up, the first aggregator in the trunk group assumes the aggregator role for all active ports in the trunk group. Depending on your network topology, the switch ports can be grouped into one or more trunks, referred to as *aggregate trunks*.

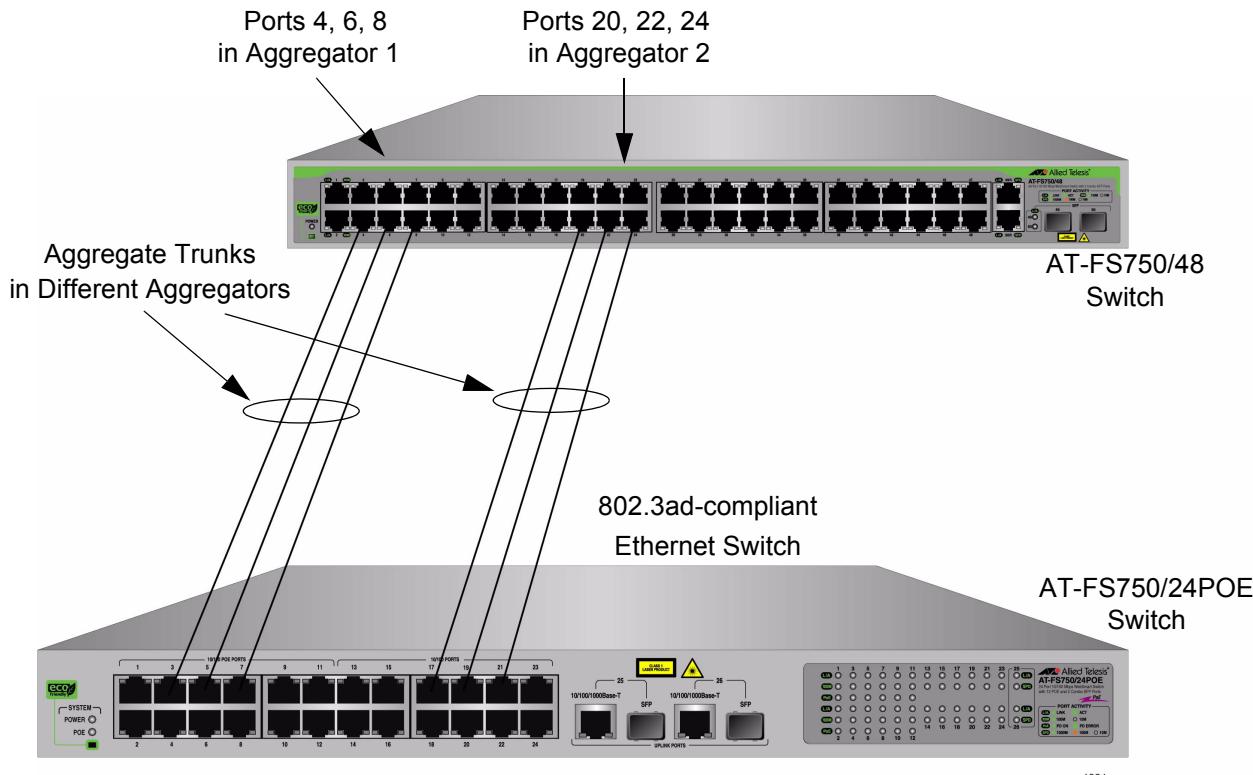
An aggregate trunk can consist of any number of ports on a switch, but only a maximum of eight ports can be active at a time. If an aggregate trunk contains more ports than can be active at once, the extra ports are placed in a standby mode. Ports in the standby mode do not pass network traffic, but they do transmit and accept LACP Data Unit (LACPDU) packets, which the switch uses to search for LACP-compliant devices.

Only ports that are part of an aggregator transmit LACPDU packets. A port that is part of an aggregator assumes that the other port is not part of an LACP trunk if it does not receive LACPDU packets from its corresponding port on the other device. Instead, it functions as a normal Ethernet port by forwarding network traffic. However, it does continue to send LACPDU

packets. If it begins to receive LACPDU packets, it automatically transitions to an active or standby mode as part of an aggregate trunk.

If there is more than one aggregate trunk on a switch, each trunk may require a separate aggregator or it may be possible to combine them under a common aggregator. The determining factor is whether the trunks are going to the same device or different devices. If the trunks are going to the same device, each trunk must have its own aggregator. If they are going to different devices, the trunks can be members of a common aggregator. In the latter situation, the switch differentiates the individual aggregate trunks.

Here are two examples. Figure 27 illustrates the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches with two LACP trunks, each containing three links. Because both aggregate trunks go to the same 802.3ad-compliant device, in this case another Fast Ethernet switch, each trunk requires a separate aggregator.



1864

Figure 27. Example of Multiple Aggregators for Multiple Aggregate Trunks



Caution

The example cited here illustrates a loop in a network. Use Spanning Tree to avoid network loops and prevent broadcast storms. See Chapter 13, on page 143 for more information concerning the configuration of Spanning Tree.

Here is how the example looks in a table format on the AT-FS750/48 switch.

Table 2. Multiple Aggregators

Aggregator Description	Aggregator Ports	Aggregate Trunk Ports
Aggregator 1	4, 6, 8	4, 6, 8
Aggregator 2	20, 22, 24	20, 22, 24

If the aggregate trunks go to different devices, you can create one aggregator and the AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switch form the trunk or trunks automatically. This is illustrated in Figure 28 where the ports of two aggregate trunks on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches are members of the same aggregator. It is the switch that determines that there are two separate aggregate trunks.

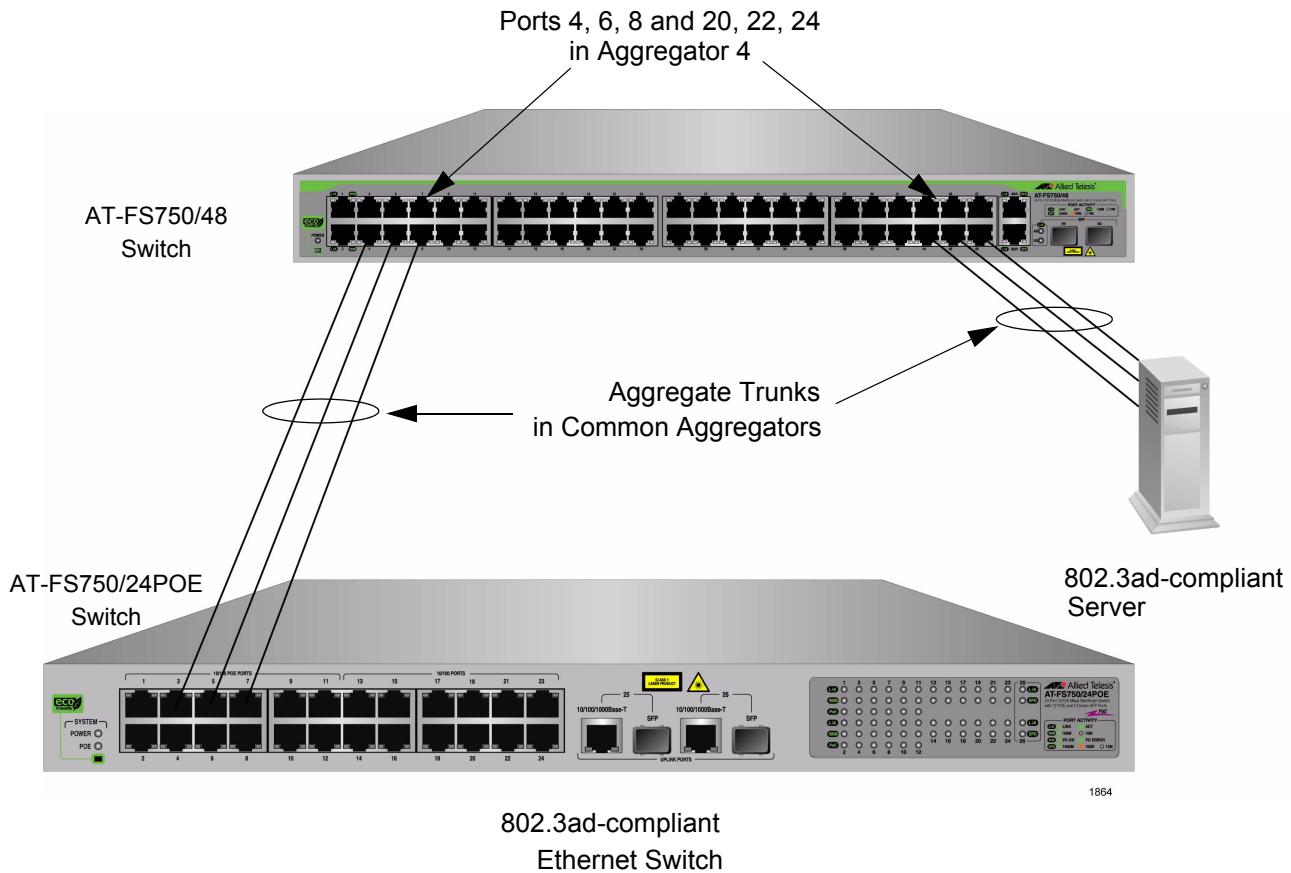


Figure 28. Example of a Single Aggregator with Multiple Trunks

Here is how this example looks in table format.

Aggregator Description	Aggregator Ports	Aggregate Trunk Ports
Aggregator 1	4, 6, 8, 20, 22, 24	4, 6, 8
		20, 22, 24

You can create separate aggregators for the different aggregate trunks in the example above. However, letting the switch make the determination saves time later if you physically reassign ports to a different trunk connected to another device.

LACP System Priority

It is possible for two devices interconnected by an aggregate trunk to encounter a conflict when they form the trunk. For example, the two devices might not support the same number of active ports in an aggregate trunk or might not agree on which ports are active and which are in standby mode.

If a conflict does occur, the two devices need a mechanism for resolving the problem and deciding whose LACP settings take precedence. This is the function of the system LACP priority value. A hexadecimal value of from 1 to FFFF, this value is used whenever the devices encounter a conflict creating a trunk—the lower the number, the higher the priority. As a result, the settings on the device with the higher priority take precedence over the settings on the other device. If both devices have the same system LACP priority value, the settings on the switch with the lowest MAC address take precedence. In the AT-S105 Management software, the MAC address is called the System ID.

The LACP System Priority is pre-assigned and you cannot alter this parameter.

Key Parameter

The *key* parameter is a hexadecimal value from 1 to FFFF that identifies an aggregator. Each aggregator on a switch must have a unique key parameter value. The key is restricted to a switch. Two aggregators on different switches can have the same key without generating a conflict. The switch automatically assigns these keys and you cannot change this parameter.

LACP Port Priority Value

The switch uses a port's LACP priority to determine which ports are active and which are in the standby mode in situations where the number of ports in the aggregate trunk exceeds the highest allowed number of active ports. This parameter is a hexadecimal value in a range of 1 to FFFF, based on the port number. For instance, the priority values for ports 2 and 11 are 0002 and 000B, respectively. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Ports with the highest priorities are designated as the active ports in an aggregate trunk.

For example, if both 802.3ad-compliant devices support up to eight active ports and there are a total of ten ports in the trunk, the eight ports with the highest priorities (lowest priority values) are designated as the active

ports, and the others are placed in the standby mode. If an active link goes down on a active port, the standby port with the next highest priority is automatically activated to take its place.

The selection of the active links in an aggregate trunk is dynamic and changes as links are added, removed, lost, or reestablished. For example, if an active port loses its link and is replaced by another port in the standby mode, the reestablishment of the link on the originally active port causes the port to return to the active state by virtue of having a higher priority value than the replacement port, which returns to the standby mode.

Two conditions must be met for a port in an aggregate trunk to function in the standby mode. First, the number of ports in the trunk must exceed the highest allowed number of active ports and, second, the port must be receiving LACPDU packets from the other device. A port functioning in the standby mode does not forward network traffic. However, it continues to send LACPDU packets. If a port that is part of an aggregator does not receive LACPDU packets, it functions as a normal Ethernet port and forwards network packets along with LACPDU packets.

Note

You can adjust the value of a port's priority.

Guidelines

The following guidelines apply when creating aggregators:

- LACP must be activated on both the switch and the other device.
- The other device must be 802.3ad-compliant.
- An aggregator can consist of any number of ports.
- The AT-S105 Management software Management Software supports up to eight active ports in an aggregate trunk at a time.
- The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches can support up to ten static and LACP aggregate trunk groups at a time (for example, four static trunks and six LACP trunks). An LACP trunk is counted against the maximum number of trunks only when it is active.
- The ports of an aggregate trunk must be the same medium type: all twisted pair ports or all fiber optic ports.
- The ports of a trunk can be consecutive (for example ports 1-5) or nonconsecutive (for example, ports 2, 4, 6, 8).
- A port can belong to only one aggregator at a time.
- A port cannot be a member of an aggregator and a static trunk at the same time.
- The ports of an aggregate trunk must be untagged members of the same VLAN.
- Twisted pair ports must be set to Auto-Negotiation or 100 Mbps, full-duplex mode. LACP trunking is not supported in half-duplex mode.
- 1000Base-X fiber optic ports must be set to full-duplex mode.
- You can create an aggregate trunk of transceivers with 1000Base-X fiber optic ports.
- Only those ports that are members of an aggregator transmit LACPDU packets.
- A member port of an aggregator functions as part of an aggregate trunk only if it receives LACPDU packets from the remote device. If it does not receive LACPDU packets, it functions as a regular Ethernet port, forwarding network traffic while also continuing to transmit LACPDU packets.
- The port with the highest priority in an aggregate trunk carries broadcast packets and packets with an unknown destination.
- Prior to creating an aggregate trunk between an Allied Telesis device and another vendor's device, refer to the vendor's documentation to determine the maximum number of active ports the device can support in a trunk. If the number is less than eight, the maximum number for the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches, you should assign the other vendor's device a higher system LACP priority than your

AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switch. This can help avoid a conflict between the devices if some ports are placed in the standby mode when the devices create the trunk. For background information, refer to "LACP System Priority" on page 90.

- LACPDU packets are transmitted as untagged packets.

Displaying LACP Group Status

To display the LACP Group Status, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.
The **Bridge** folder expands.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Trunk Config.** folder.
The **Trunk Config.** folder expands.
3. From the **Trunk Config.** folder, select **LACP Group Status**.

The LACP Group Status Page is displayed. See Figure 29 for an example of the default display.

LACP Group Status	
System Priority:	32768
System ID:	00:00:00:00:00:01
Key: 1	This group doesn't exist
Key: 2	This group doesn't exist
Key: 3	This group doesn't exist
Key: 4	This group doesn't exist
Key: 5	This group doesn't exist
Key: 6	This group doesn't exist
Key: 7	This group doesn't exist
Key: 8	This group doesn't exist
Key: 9	This group doesn't exist
Key: 10	This group doesn't exist

Figure 29. LACP Group Status Page

Note

Go to “Creating a Port Trunk” on page 79 to directly change the parameters on this page:

The **System Priority** is a preassigned value that you cannot alter. This value applies to the switch. See “LACP System Priority” on page 90.

The **System ID** is a MAC address value assigned to the switch. You cannot change this value.

Key 1 - Key 10

Indicates the ID number of the trunk (aggregation group). See “Key Parameter” on page 90 for more information.

4. Use the procedure given in “Creating a Port Trunk” on page 79 to configure **Trunk ID 1** as **Active** for ports 5, 7, 9, and 11 (see “Creating a Port Trunk” on page 79).

The LACP Group Status Page is updated. An example of these updates is shown in Figure 30 before the trunking cables are installed.

LACP Group Status	
System Priority:	32768
System ID:	00:a0:d2:00:00:15
Key: 1	
Aggregator	Attached Port List
5	5
7	7
9	9
11	11
Key: 2 Only for LACP group	
Key: 3 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 4 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 5 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 6 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 7 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 8 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 9 This group doesn't exist	
Key: 10 This group doesn't exist	

Figure 30. LACP Group Status Page with No Cables Connected

You can see that each port still has an individual Aggregator assigned to it.

5. Physically connect the network cables between the switch and a second LACP device configure with an LACP activated trunk of four or more ports.

The LACP Group Status Page is updated. An example of these updates is shown in Figure 31 after four trunking cables are installed and the ports have Link-Up status.

LACP Group Status	
System Priority:	32768
System ID:	00:a0:d2:00:00:15
Key: 1	
Aggregator	Attached Port List
5	5,7,9,11
7	
9	
11	
Key: 2	
Only for LACP group	
Key: 3	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 4	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 5	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 6	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 7	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 8	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 9	
This group doesn't exist	
Key: 10	
This group doesn't exist	

Figure 31. LACP Group Status Page with Four Cables Connected

You can now see that each port has been grouped under a single aggregator since the ports are now in a Link-Up status.

Selecting Port Priority

To select port priority, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Trunk Config.** folder.

The **Trunk Config.** folder expands.

3. From the **Trunk Config.** folder, select **Port Priority**.

The Port Priority Page is displayed. See Figure 32 for a partial view.

Port Priority

System Priority:	32768
System ID:	00:00:00:00:00:01
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	
Port	Priority (0-255)
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1

Figure 32. Port Priority Page

The **System Priority** is a preassigned value that you cannot alter. This value applies to the switch. See “LACP System Priority” on page 90.

The **System ID** is a MAC address value assigned to the switch. You cannot change this value.

4. To set the port priority, select a value from 0 to 255 in the Priority column for the port you want to alter.

For more information, see “LACP Port Priority Value” on page 90

5. Select **Apply**.
6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 8

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

This chapter contains a description of SNMP and procedures for working with this protocol. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “SNMP Overview” on page 100
- “Community String Attributes” on page 102
- “Default SNMP Community Strings” on page 104
- “Creating an SNMP Community” on page 105
- “Modifying an SNMP Community” on page 106
- “Deleting an SNMP Community” on page 107
- “Creating a Host Table” on page 108
- “Modifying a Host Table Entry” on page 109
- “Deleting a Host Table Entry” on page 110
- “Enabling or Disabling Traps” on page 111
- “Modifying Traps” on page 112
- “Deleting Traps” on page 113

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

SNMP Overview

You can manage a switch by viewing and configuring the management information base (MIB) objects on the device with the Simple Network Management Program (SNMP). The IP address of the switch and at least one of the switch's community strings is required to manage the switch using SNMP. The AT-S105 Management Software supports SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c.

To manage a switch using an SNMP application program, you must do the following:

- Activate SNMP management on your switch. The default setting for SNMP management is enabled.
- Compile the Allied Telesis private MIB associated with your switch with the Network Management Software (NMS) on your management workstation.

Note

The MIB file is available from the Allied Telesis web site at www.alliedtelesis.com/support/software.

Enter your hardware product model in the **Search by Product Name** field; for example, enter AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48. Links for the latest product software and documentation are displayed. To obtain the latest MIB file, click on the link of the most recent version of AT-S105 Management software.

Traps

A trap is a message sent by the switch to a management workstation or server to signal an operating event, such as when the device is reset.

An authentication failure trap is similar to other the traps. It too signals an operating event on the switch. But this trap is somewhat special because it relates to SNMP management. A switch that sends this trap could be indicating an attempt by someone to gain unauthorized management access using an SNMP application program to the switch. There are two events that can cause a switch to send this trap:

- An SNMP management station attempts to access the switch using an incorrect or invalid community name.
- An SNMP management station tried to access a closed access community string, to which its IP address is not assigned.

Given the importance of this trap to the protection of your switch, the management software allows you to disable and enable it separately from the other traps. If you enable it, the switch sends this trap if either of the

above events occur. If you disable it, the switch does not send this trap. The default is disabled.

If you enable this trap, be sure to add one or more IP addresses of trap receivers to the community strings so that the switch will know where to send the trap if it needs to. See “Trap Receivers” on page 102 for more information.

Community String Attributes

A community string has attributes for controlling who can use the string and what the string will allow a network management to do on the switch. The community string attributes are defined below.

Community String Name	A community string must have a name of one to eight alphanumeric characters. Spaces are allowed.
Access Mode	This attribute defines the permissions of a community string. There are two access modes: Read and Read/Write. A community string with an access mode of Read can only be used to view but not change the MIB objects on a switch. A community string with a Read/Write access can be used to both view the MIB objects and change them.
Operating Status	A community string can be enabled or disabled. When disabled, no one can use it to access the switch. You might disable a community string if you suspect someone is using it for unauthorized access to the device. When a community string is enabled, then it is available for use.
Open or Closed Access Status	This feature controls which management stations on your network can use a community string. An open access status permits any network manager who knows the community string to use it. A closed access status restricts the string to those network managers who work at particular workstations, identified by their IP addresses. You specify the workstations by assigning the IP addresses of the workstations to the community string. You can assign up to eight IP addresses for each community string. If you decide to activate SNMP management on the switch, it is a good idea to assign a closed status to all community strings that have a Read/Write access mode and then assign the IP addresses of your management workstations to those strings. This helps reduce the chance of someone gaining management access to a switch through a community string and making unauthorized configuration changes.
Trap Receivers	A trap is a signal sent to one or more management workstations by the switch to indicate the occurrence of a particular operating event on the device. There are numerous operating events that can trigger a trap. For instance, resetting the switch or the failure of a cooling fan are two examples of occurrences that cause a switch to send a trap to the management workstations. You can use traps to monitor activities on the switch.

Trap receivers are the devices, typically management workstations or servers, that you want to receive the traps sent by the switch. You specify the trap receivers by their IP addresses. You assign the IP addresses to the community strings.

Each community string can have up to eight trap IP addresses.

When the switch sends a trap, it looks at all the community strings and sends the trap to all trap receivers on all community strings. This is true even for community strings that have a access mode of Read only.

If you are not interested in receiving traps, then you do not need to enter the IP addresses of trap receivers.

Default SNMP Community Strings

The AT-S105 Management Software provides two default community strings: public and private. The public string has an access mode of Read-Only and the private string has an access mode of Read/Write. If you activate SNMP management on the switch, you should delete or disable the private community string, which is a standard community string in the industry. Or, change the status of the community string from Read/Write to Read which prevents unauthorized changes to the switch.

Creating an SNMP Community

This procedure explains how to create an SNMP community.

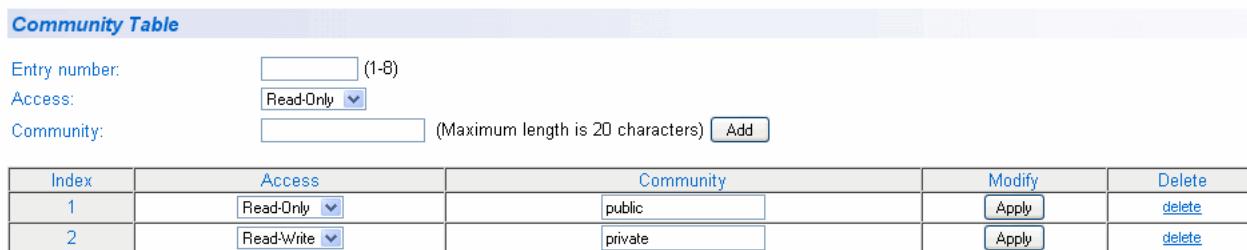
To create an SNMP community, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Community Table**.

The Community Table Page is displayed. See Figure 33.



The screenshot shows the 'Community Table' page. At the top, there are input fields for 'Entry number' (1-8), 'Access' (Read-Only dropdown), and 'Community' (text input with a maximum length of 20 characters and an 'Add' button). Below these are two table entries:

Index	Access	Community	Modify	Delete
1	Read-Only	public	Apply	delete
2	ReadWrite	private	Apply	delete

Figure 33. Community Table Page

3. Type an available entry number from 1 through 8 next to the Entry number field.
4. To select the read/write access for the community, use the pull-down menu next to the Access field to select Read-Only access or Read-Write access.
5. Type the name of the new SNMP community in the Community field. Enter a name between 1 and 20 characters in length.
6. Click **Add**.
7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying an SNMP Community

Use the following procedure to modify the access level or a community name of an SNMP community in the Community Table.

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Community Table**.

The Community Table Page is shown in Figure 33 on page 105.

3. To change the access level of an SNMP community, select the pull-down menu under the Access column in the Community table for the community you want to modify.
4. Select Read-Only access or Read-Write access.
5. To change the community name, type over an existing community name.

Note

You cannot change the index number of an SNMP community.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting an SNMP Community

Use the following procedure to delete an existing SNMP community in the Community Table.

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Community Table**.

The Community Table page is shown in Figure 33 on page 105.

3. To delete a community, select **delete** in the Community Table next to the community that you want to remove.

The Community Table Page is updated.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Creating a Host Table

Use the following procedure to create a Host Table.

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Host Table**.

The Host Table Page is displayed. See Figure 34.

Index	IP Address	Community	Modify	Delete
<< Host table is empty >>				

Figure 34. Host Table Page

3. To specify an entry number, type a value between 1 and 10 in the Entry number field.
4. For an SNMP community that you previously defined in the Community Table page, enter an IP address.

The IP address must be in the xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx format.

5. Select a community name from the pull-down menu next to the Community Name field.
6. Click **Add**.

The new host is added to the table.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying a Host Table Entry

To modify the IP address or community name of an entry in the Host Table, use the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Host Table**.

The Host Table Page is shown in Figure 34 on page 108.

3. To change an IP Address in the table, type over the old IP address with a new one.
4. To change the community name, use the pull-down menu to select a new community name in the Host Table.
5. To activate your changes on the switch, click **Apply** next to the entry that you want to modify.
6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting a Host Table Entry

Use the following procedure to delete a Host Table entry:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Host Table**.

The Host Table Page is shown in Figure 34 on page 108.

3. To delete an entry in the host table, click **delete** next to the entry in the table that you want to remove.

The Host Table entry is removed from the table. No confirmation message is displayed.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Enabling or Disabling Traps

To enable or disable a trap for an SNMP community, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Trap Setting**.

The Trap Setting Page is displayed. See Figure 35.

Index	Version	IP Address	Community	Modify	Delete
<< Trap is empty >>					

Figure 35. Trap Setting Page

3. Type a trap number between 1 and 10 in the Entry number field.
4. Select the SNMP version of the trap by selecting **V1** for SNMP version 1 or **V2c** for SNMP version v2c in the Version field.
5. Enter an IP address, in the xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx format, in the IP Address field.
6. Enter a previously defined community name in the Community field.
7. Click **Add**.

A new trap is displayed in the Trap Setting table.

8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying Traps

To modify the SNMP version, IP address, or community name of a trap, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Trap Setting**.

The Trap Setting Page is shown in Figure 35 on page 111.

3. Within the Trap Setting table, select a pull-down menu in the Version column to change the SNMP version of a trap that you want to modify.

Select the SNMP version of the trap by selecting **V1** for SNMP version 1 or **V2c** for SNMP version 2vc.

4. Change an IP address by typing in the new IP address for a particular community within the Trap Setting table.

Use the IP address format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

5. Change the Community Name by replacing the old name with the new one.

6. To activate your changes on the switch click **Apply**.

The Trap Setting Page is updated.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting Traps

To delete a trap from an SNMP community, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **SNMP** folder.

The **SNMP** folder expands.

2. From the **SNMP** folder, select **Trap Setting**.

The Trap Setting Page is shown in Figure 35 on page 111.

3. In the Trap table, click delete next to the trap you want to delete from the table.

The trap is removed from the Trap Setting Page. A warning message is not displayed.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 9

IGMP Snooping

This chapter contains a description of the IGMP Snooping procedure as well as procedures for working with IGMP Snooping in the web interface. The following topics are discussed:

- “Overview” on page 116
- “Configuring IGMP Snooping” on page 118

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

IGMP enables IPv4 routers to create lists of nodes that are members of multicast groups. (A group of end nodes that receive multicast packets from a multicast application is defined as a multicast group.) The router creates a multicast membership list by periodically sending out queries to the local area networks connected to its ports.

A node that wants to become a member of a multicast group responds to a query by sending a *report* which indicates an end node's desire to become a member of a multicast group. Nodes that join a multicast group are referred to as *host nodes*. After becoming a member of a multicast group, a host node must continue to periodically issue reports to remain a member.

After the router has received a report from a host node, it notes the multicast group that the host node wants to join and the port on the router where the node is located. Any multicast packets belonging to that multicast group are then forwarded by the router out the port. If a particular port on the router has no nodes that want to be members of multicast groups, the router does not send multicast packets from the port. This improves network performance by restricting multicast packets only to router ports where host nodes are located.

There are three versions of IGMP — versions 1, 2, and 3. One of the differences between the versions is how a host node signals that it no longer wants to be a member of a multicast group. In version 1, it stops sending reports. If a router does not receive a report from a host node after a predefined length of time, referred to as a *time-out value*. It assumes that the host node no longer wants to receive multicast frames and removes it from the membership list of the multicast group.

In version 2, a host node exits from a multicast group by sending a *leave request*. After receiving a leave request from a host node, the router removes the node from appropriate membership list. The router also stops sending multicast packets from the port to which the node is connected if it determines there are no further host nodes on the port.

Version 3 adds the ability of host nodes to join or leave specific sources in a multicast group.

The IGMP snooping feature on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches support IGMP versions 1 and 2. The switch monitors the flow of queries from a router and reports and leave messages from host nodes to build its own multicast membership lists. It uses the lists to forward multicast packets only to ports where there are host nodes that are members of multicast groups. This improves switch performance and network security by restricting the flow of multicast packets only to those ports connected to host nodes.

Without IGMP snooping, a switch floods multicast packets from all of its ports, except the port on which it received the packet. Such flooding of packets can negatively impact network performance.

The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches maintain a list of multicast groups through an adjustable time out value, which controls how frequently it expects to see reports from end nodes that want to remain members of multicast groups, and by processing leave requests.

Note

By default, IGMP snooping is disabled on the switch.

Configuring IGMP Snooping

This procedure explains how to set IGMP snooping on the switch and set the IGMP Snooping age-out timer.

To configure IGMP snooping, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **IGMP Snooping**.

The IGMP Snooping Page is displayed. See Figure 36.

VLAN ID	Multicast group address
<< IGMP snooping database is empty >>	

Figure 36. IGMP Snooping Page

3. To enable or disable IGMP Snooping on the switch, select **Enable** or **Disable**. Then press **Apply**.

By default, IGMP is disabled.

4. To set the age-out timer, type the number of seconds you want the switch to wait before it purges an inactive dynamic MAC address. Then press **Apply**.

The Set Age-Out Timer field is set to 280 seconds by default. The range of this parameter is between 280 to 420 seconds.

5. After you have configured a Group MAC Address on the Static Multicast Address Page, the IGMP Snooping Page is updated with the Multicast Group address. See Figure 37.

Note

The **Multicast Group Address** table contains MAC addresses of nodes that are members of multicast groups. To set a Multicast Group Address, see “Setting a Static Multicast Address” on page 138.

IGMP Snooping

IGMP Snooping Status:	<input type="button" value="Enable"/>																						
IGMP Snooping Age-Out Timer:	280 Sec. (280-420)																						
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>																							
<input type="button" value="Show Result Per 802.1Q VLAN ID"/> <input type="button" value="Show Result Per Port-Based VLAN Index"/>																							
<p>802.1Q VLAN:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">VLAN ID</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Multicast group address</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:03</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:04</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:05</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:06</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:07</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:08</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:09</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:0A</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:0B</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">01:00:5E:03:03:0C</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		VLAN ID	Multicast group address	1	01:00:5E:03:03:03	1	01:00:5E:03:03:04	1	01:00:5E:03:03:05	1	01:00:5E:03:03:06	1	01:00:5E:03:03:07	1	01:00:5E:03:03:08	1	01:00:5E:03:03:09	1	01:00:5E:03:03:0A	1	01:00:5E:03:03:0B	1	01:00:5E:03:03:0C
VLAN ID	Multicast group address																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:03																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:04																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:05																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:06																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:07																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:08																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:09																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:0A																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:0B																						
1	01:00:5E:03:03:0C																						
Page: 1/26 <input type="button" value="First Page"/> <input type="button" value="Previous Page"/> <input type="button" value="Next Page"/> <input type="button" value="Last Page"/> Page: <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="button" value="GO"/>																							

Figure 37. IGMP Snooping Page with MAC Address

6. To display more information about the multicast group address, click on the MAC address.

The IGMP - Group Members Page is displayed. See Figure 38.

IGMP Snooping

IGMP Snooping Status:	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>				
IGMP Snooping Age-Out Timer:	280 Sec. (280-420)				
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>					
<input type="button" value="Show Result Per 802.1Q VLAN ID"/> <input type="button" value="Show Result Per Port-Based VLAN Index"/>					
<p>802.1Q VLAN:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">VLAN ID</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Multicast group address</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"></td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><< IGMP snooping database is empty >></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		VLAN ID	Multicast group address		<< IGMP snooping database is empty >>
VLAN ID	Multicast group address				
	<< IGMP snooping database is empty >>				

Figure 38. IGMP Snooping —Group Members Page

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 10

Bandwidth Control

This chapter contains a description of the bandwidth features and procedures for configuring them. The following topics are discussed:

- “Overview” on page 122
- “Setting Storm Control” on page 124
- “Setting Ingress Rate Limiting” on page 126
- “Setting Egress Rate Limiting” on page 128

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The Bandwidth Control features available in the AT-S105 Management software allow you to limit Ethernet traffic within your switch based on specific criteria. You can use Storm Control to limit the switching of various types of Ethernet packets. With Ingress and Egress Rate Limiting, you can limit the traffic volume at the input or output ports respectively.

Storm Control

The Storm Control feature allows you regulate the reception rate of broadcast, multicast, and destination lookup failure (DLF) packets. The AT-S105 Management software allows you to set separate limits for each port beyond which each of the different packet types are discarded. Each setting can be configured on individual ports or on all of the ports of the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches. Traffic is measured in packets per second. See the following definitions for more information about these settings.

- Destination Lookup Failure** - The Destination Lookup Failure (DLF) setting is concerned with comparing the destination MAC address of a packet received by the switch to the forwarding database. When the AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switch receives a packet, it scans the forwarding database and looks for a match to the destination MAC address in the received packet. If the MAC address is not present in the forwarding database, then the packet is flooded according to the VLAN ingress and egress rules. By default, this setting is disabled on the switch which means that all DLF packets are automatically forwarded according to the VLAN ingress and egress rules.
- Broadcast Setting** - The broadcast setting applies to allowing or denying broadcast packets on each port.
- Multicast Setting** - The multicast setting applies to allowing or denying multicast packets on each port.
- Threshold Level** - In regards to Bandwidth control, the threshold level is the number of DLF, broadcast, and multicast packets that are sent by or received from a port. This value is measured in packets per second. You can set the threshold level to low, medium, or high.

Note

The packet sizes affected by this threshold level can vary in size from 64 Bytes to 1024 Bytes.

Ingress Rate Limiting

The Ingress Rate Limiting feature restricts the traffic to a pre-configured data rate that can flow into a port. This data rate limit can be configured in 64 Kbps increments within a range from 64 Kbps to 100 Mbps for the 10/100Base-T ports and 64 Kbps to 1 Gbps for the 1 GB combo ports. The formula for calculating the bandwidth limit is as follows:

$$\text{Bandwidth} = 64\text{Kbps} \times \text{rate limit}$$

For the AT-FS750/24POE, the rate limit parameter is an integer ranging from 1 to 1562 for ports 1 - 24 and 1 to 15625 for ports 25 and 26.

For the AT-FS750/48, the rate limit parameter is an integer ranging from 1 to 1562 for ports 1 - 48 and 1 to 15625 for ports 49 and 50.

Egress Rate Limiting

The Egress Rate Limiting feature restricts the traffic to a pre-configured data rate that can flow out of a port. This data rate limit can be configured in 64 Kbps increments within a range from 64 Kbps to 100 Mbps for the 10/100Base-T ports and 1850 Kbps to .999 Gbps for the 1 GB combo ports. The formula for calculating the bandwidth limit for the 10/100Base-T ports is as follows:

$$\text{Bandwidth} = 64\text{Kbps} \times \text{rate limit}$$

The rate limit parameter is an integer ranging from 1 to 1562 for ports 1 - 24 (AT-FS750/24POE switch) or ports 1 - 48 (AT-FS750/48 switch).

The formula for calculating the bandwidth limit for the 1 GB combo ports is as follows:

$$\text{Bandwidth} = 1850\text{Kbps} \times \text{rate limit}$$

The rate limit parameter is an integer ranging from 1 to 540 for ports 25 and 26 (AT-FS750/24POE switch) or ports 1 - 48 (AT-FS750/48 switch).

Setting Storm Control

This procedure explains how to set DLF, broadcast, multicast, and threshold levels for each port on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches.

To change the default settings of the storm control feature, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Bandwidth Control**.
3. The **Bandwidth Control** folder expands.
4. From the **Bandwidth Control** folder, select **Storm Control**.

The Storm Control page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 39.

Port	DLF	Broadcast	Multicast	Threshold	
ALL	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
1	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
2	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
3	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
4	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
5	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
6	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
7	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
8	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
9	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
10	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
11	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
12	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
13	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
14	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
15	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
16	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
17	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
18	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
19	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
20	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
21	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
22	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
23	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
24	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Low <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>

Figure 39. Storm Control Page

5. To enable or disable the DLF field, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the DLF pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change.

The default is **Disable**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

6. Click **Apply**.

7. To enable or disable ingress and egress Broadcast packets, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the Broadcast pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change.

The default is **Disable**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

8. Click **Apply**.

9. To enable or disable ingress and egress Multicast packets, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the Multicast pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change.

The default is **Disable**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

10. Click **Apply**.

11. To set the **Threshold** field, use the pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change. Select Low, Medium, or High which correspond to the following values:

Low

Specifies 450 to 550 packets per second.

Medium

Specifies 880 to 1,000 packets per second.

High

Specifies 2,200 to 2,500 packets per second.

The default is **Low**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

12. Click **Apply**.

13. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Setting Ingress Rate Limiting

This procedure explains how to set Bandwidth levels and Status for Ingress Rate Limiting on each port of the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches.

To change the default settings, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Bandwidth Control**

The **Bandwidth Control** folder expands.

3. From the **Bandwidth Control** folder, select **Ingress Rate Filtering**.

The Ingress Rate Limiting page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 40.

Ingress Rate Limiting						
Port	Bandwidth	DLF	Broadcast	Multicast	Unicast	
ALL	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
1	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
2	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
3	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
4	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
5	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
6	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
7	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
8	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
9	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
10	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
11	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
12	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
13	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
14	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
15	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
16	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
17	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
18	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
19	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
20	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
21	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
22	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
23	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
24	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
25	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
26	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			

Figure 40. Ingress Rate Limiting Page

4. To set the **Bandwidth** field on the AT-FS750/24POE, enter a number in the range specified in Table 3 on page 127 next to the port that you want to change.

You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

5. Click **Apply**.

Table 3. Ingress Bandwidth Ranges by Port

Model	Ports	Bandwidth Range	Default Value
AT-FS750/24POE	1 -24	64Kbps x (1 - 1562)	1562
	25 and 26	1850Kbps x (1 - 540)	540
AT-FS750/48	1 - 48	64Kbps x (1 - 1562)	1562
	49 and 50	64Kbps x (1 - 15625)	15625

6. To enable or disable ingress rate filter, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the **Status** pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change.

The default is **Disable**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

7. Click **Apply**.

8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Setting Egress Rate Limiting

This procedure explains how to set Bandwidth levels and Status for Egress Rate Limiting on each port of the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches.

To change the default settings, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Bandwidth Control**.

The **Bandwidth Control** folder expands.

3. From the **Bandwidth Control** folder, select **Egress Rate Filtering**.

The Egress Rate Limiting page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 41.

Egress Rate Limiting			
Port	Bandwidth	Status	
ALL (Port 1~48)	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
1	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
2	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
3	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
4	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
5	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
6	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
7	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
8	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
9	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
10	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
11	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
12	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
13	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
14	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
15	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
16	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
17	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
18	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
19	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
20	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
21	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
22	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
23	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
24	64Kbps x <input type="text" value="16000"/> (1-16000)	Disable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>

Figure 41. Egress Rate Limiting Page

4. To set the **Bandwidth** field, enter a number in the range specified in Table 4 on page 129 next to the port that you want to change.

You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

5. Click **Apply**.

Table 4. Egress Bandwidth Ranges by Port

Model	Ports	Bandwidth Range	Default Value
AT-FS750/24POE	1 -24	64Kbps x (1 - 1562)	1562
	25 and 26	1850Kbps x (1 - 540)	540
AT-FS750/48	1 - 48	64Kbps x (1 - 1562)	1562
	49 and 50	1850Kbps x (1 - 15625)	15625

6. To enable or disable egress rate filter, select **Enable** or **Disable** from the **Status** pull-down menu next to the port that you want to change.

The default is **Disable**. You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

7. Click **Apply**.

8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 11

Port Mirroring

This chapter describes the Port Mirroring feature and the procedure for setting up port mirroring. Port mirroring allows you to unobtrusively monitor the ingress and egress traffic on a port by having the traffic copied to another port. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 132
- “Configuring Port Mirroring” on page 133
- “Disabling Port Mirroring” on page 134

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The port mirroring feature allows you to unobtrusively monitor the traffic received and transmitted on one or more ports by copying the traffic to another switch port. You can connect a data analyzer to the port where the traffic is copied and monitor the traffic on the other ports without impacting network performance or speed.

A port mirror has two component ports. The port or ports whose traffic you want to mirror is called the *source port(s)*. The port where the traffic will be copied to is called the *mirroring port*.

Observe the following guidelines when you create a port mirror:

- You can select more than one source port at a time. However, the more ports you mirror, the less likely the monitor port is able to handle all the traffic. For example, if you mirror the traffic of six heavily active ports, the destination port is likely to drop packets, meaning that it does not provide an accurate mirror of the traffic of the six source ports.
- The source and mirror ports must be located on the same switch.
- You can mirror the ingress or egress traffic of the source ports or both.

Configuring Port Mirroring

To set up port mirroring, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The Bridge folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Mirroring**.

The Mirroring Page is displayed. See Figure 42.

Port	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ingress Port:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
Egress Port:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 42. Mirroring Page

3. Click **Mirroring Port** and from the pull-down menu select the port where the data analyzer is connected.
4. For the mirrored port, select the port whose ingress, egress, or both ingress and egress traffic you want to monitor.

A check in a box indicates the Ingress or Egress Port has been selected.

5. Click **Apply** on the right-hand side of the page.

Port mirroring is immediately enabled on the switch. You can now connect a data analyzer to the mirroring port to monitor the traffic on the other port.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Disabling Port Mirroring

To disable port mirroring, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Bridge** folder.

The Bridge folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Mirroring**.

The Mirroring page is shown in Figure 42 on page 133.

3. From the Mirroring Status list, select **Disable** and click **Apply**.

Port mirroring is immediately disabled on the switch. You can now use the mirroring port for regular network operations.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 12

Static Multicast MAC Address

This chapter contains a description of the static multicast MAC address feature and the procedure for configuring it. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 136
- “Setting a Static Multicast Address” on page 138
- “Modifying a Static Multicast Address” on page 140
- “Deleting a Static Multicast Address” on page 141

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches have a MAC address table with a storage capacity of up to 8,000 entries. The table stores the MAC addresses of the network nodes connected to its ports and the port number where each address was learned.

There are two types of MAC addresses - dynamic and static.

Dynamic MAC addresses are addresses that the switch learns automatically by examining the source MAC addresses of the frames received by the ports. This type of MAC address is not stored indefinitely in the MAC address table. The switch deletes a dynamic MAC address from the table if it does not receive any frames from the node after a specified period of time. The switch assumes that the node is no longer active and that its MAC address can be purged from the table. This prevents the MAC address table from becoming filled with addresses of nodes that are no longer active.

The MAC address table can also store a *static MAC address* which is a MAC address of an end node that you assign to a switch port manually. A static MAC address remains in the table indefinitely and is never deleted by the switch, even when the end node is inactive. You can only delete a static MAC address by manually configuring the switch with the AT-S105 Management software.

There are two reasons to enter static MAC addresses. You may want to enter end nodes the switch does not learn in its normal dynamic learning process. Or, you want a MAC address to remain permanently in the table, even when the end node is inactive.

Static multicast addresses are a subset of the static MAC addresses. With the Static Multicast Address feature, you can add static multicast addresses to the MAC address table. You can then assign the static MAC address to a port or ports which are called Group Members in the AT-S105 Management software interface. Each port has a maximum limit of 32 static multicast addresses.

In some network environments that are confined to one LAN (such as an industrial application with a server, a switch and many controllers), there may be various multicast streams that need to be distributed to some network nodes, but not others. If the data sent in these streams is time-sensitive and cannot be delayed because of the configuration time associated with the IGMP Snooping feature, then static multicast addresses may be the solution.

If a multicast address and its associated ports of the switch are predefined within the network design and they will not change over time, then they can be manually entered as static entries into the MAC address table. This

allows the multicast stream to be forwarded immediately to those predefined ports entered in the MAC table without any configuration delays or loss of data.

Setting a Static Multicast Address

This procedure explains how to set the static multicast feature for each port on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches.

To add a static MAC address to the switch, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Static Multicast**.

The Static Multicast Address Table Page is displayed. See Figure 43.

Figure 43. Static Multicast Address Table Page

Before continuing, you must create an 802.1Q VLAN ID(s) or a Port-Based VLAN Index(es). For information about defining these parameters, go to:

- “Creating a Tagged VLAN” on page 51 regarding the **802.1Q VLAN ID** parameter.
- “Creating a Port-Based VLAN” on page 56 regarding the **Port-Based VLAN Index** parameter.

3. Select either the **802.1Q VLAN ID** or **Port-Based VLAN Index** radio button and enter the respective **VLAN ID** (1-4093) or **VLAN Index** (1 - 65).

Note

An error message will be generated if you enter a VLAN ID or VLAN Index which has not been defined.

4. In the Group MAC Address field, enter a multicast MAC address.

The range is from 01:00:5E:00:01:00 to 01:00:5E:7F:FF:FF.

5. Assign the MAC address a Group Member (or members) for selecting the check box below each group member.

Note

Each group member corresponds to a port number. In addition, you can assign a port a maximum of 256 static multicast addresses per switch.

6. Click **Add**.

The Static Multicast Address Table is updated with the new Group MAC Address.

Note

The Group MAC Address values that you enter on the Static Multicast Address Table Page are also displayed on the IGMP Snooping Page. For more information, see “Configuring IGMP Snooping” on page 118.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Modifying a Static Multicast Address

To modify the port assignment of a multicast MAC address in the MAC address table, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Static Multicast**.

The Static Multicast Address Table Page is displayed. See Figure 43 on page 138.

3. Select **modify** next to the static MAC address that you want to modify.

The Modify Static Multicast Address Page is displayed. See Figure 44.

Static Multicast Address Table

<input type="radio"/> 802.1Q VLAN ID:	<input type="text"/> (1-4093)																																																																																																						
<input type="radio"/> Port-Based VLAN Index:	<input type="text"/> (1-64)																																																																																																						
Group MAC Address:	<input type="text"/> (01:00:5E:00:01:00~01:00:5E:7F:FF:FF)																																																																																																						
Group Member:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																																																																														
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																															
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																														
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																															
	<input type="button" value="Add"/>																																																																																																						

802.1Q VLAN:

VLAN ID	Group MAC Address	Group Members	Action
1	01:00:5E:00:01:00	1, 2	modify / delete

Port-Based VLAN:

Index	Group MAC Address	Group Members	Action
1	01:00:5E:00:01:00	1, 2	modify / delete

Figure 44. Modify Static Multicast Address Page

4. In the Group Member row, select the ports that you want to include in the group MAC address.

Selected ports are indicated with a check mark. The maximum number of static multicast addresses per switch is 256.

5. Click **Apply** to apply your changes.

Note

To restore the original group member ports, click **Restore**.

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting a Static Multicast Address

To delete a multicast MAC address from the MAC address table, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Bridge** folder.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

2. From the **Bridge** folder, select **Static Multicast**.

The Static Multicast Address Table Page is displayed. See Figure 43 on page 138.

3. Select **delete** next to the static multicast address that you want to remove.

The static multicast address is removed from the Static Multicast Address Table Page.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 13

Spanning Tree and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocols

This chapter provides background information about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP). In addition, there are procedures to configure STP and RSTP. The sections in the chapter include:

- “Overview” on page 144
- “Bridge Priority and the Root Bridge” on page 145
- “Forwarding Delay and Topology Changes” on page 149
- “Mixed STP and RSTP Networks” on page 152
- “Spanning Tree and VLANs” on page 153
- “Basic STP and RSTP Configuration” on page 155
- “Configuring RSTP Port Settings” on page 158
- “Viewing the Spanning Tree Topology” on page 164

For detailed information about STP, refer to IEEE Std 802.1D. For detailed information about RSTP, refer to IEEE Std 802.1w.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The performance of an Ethernet network can be negatively impacted by the formation of a data loop in the network topology. A data loop exists when two or more nodes on a network can transmit data to each other over more than one data path. The problem that data loops pose is that data packets can become caught in repeating cycles, referred to as broadcast storms, that needlessly consume network bandwidth and can significantly reduce network performance.

STP and RSTP prevent data loops from forming by ensuring that only one path exists between the end nodes in your network. Where multiple paths exist, these protocols place the extra paths in a standby or blocking mode, leaving only one main active path.

In addition, STP and RSTP can activate a redundant path if the main path goes down. So not only do these protocols guard against multiple links between segments and the risk of broadcast storms, but they can also maintain network connectivity by activating a backup redundant path in case a main link fails.

Where the two protocols differ is in the time each takes to complete the process referred to as *convergence*. When a change is made to the network topology, such as the addition of a new bridge, a spanning tree protocol must determine whether there are redundant paths that must be blocked to prevent data loops, or activated to maintain communications between the various network segments. This is the process of convergence.

With STP, convergence can take up to a minute to complete in a large network. This can result in the loss of communication between various parts of the network during the convergence process, and the subsequent loss of data packets.

RSTP is much faster. It can complete a convergence in seconds, and so greatly diminish the possible impact the process can have on your network. The AT-S105 Management software STP implementation complies with the IEEE 802.1d standard.

Only one spanning tree at a time can be active on the switch. The default protocol is RSTP. The RSTP implementation complies with the IEEE 802.1w standard.

The following subsections provide a basic overview on how STP and RSTP operate and define the different parameters that you can adjust.

Bridge Priority and the Root Bridge

The first task that bridges perform when a spanning tree protocol is activated on a network is the selection of a *root bridge*. A root bridge distributes network topology information to the other network bridges and is used by the other bridges to determine if there are redundant paths in the network.

A root bridge is selected by the *bridge priority* number, also referred to as the bridge identifier, and sometimes the bridge's MAC address. The bridge with the lowest bridge priority number in the network is selected as the root bridge. If two or more bridges have the same bridge priority number, of those bridges the one with the lowest MAC address is designated as the root bridge.

You can change the bridge priority number in the AT-S105 Management Software. You can designate which switch on your network as the root bridge by giving it the lowest bridge priority number. You may also consider which bridge should function as the backup root bridge in the event you need to take the primary root bridge offline and assign that bridge the second lowest bridge identifier number.

The bridge priority has a range 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. To make this easier for you, the AT-S105 Management Software divides the range into increments. You specify the increment that represents the desired bridge priority value. The range is divided into sixteen increments, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Bridge Priority Value Increments

Increment	Bridge Priority	Increment	Bridge Priority
0	0	8	32768
1	4096	9	36864
2	8192	10	40960
3	12288	11	45056
4	16384	12	49152
5	20480	13	53248
6	24576	14	57344
7	28672	15	61440

Path Costs and Port Costs

After the root bridge has been selected, the bridges determine if the network contains redundant paths and, if one is found, select a preferred path while placing the redundant paths in a backup or blocking state.

Where there is only one path between a bridge and the root bridge, the bridge is referred to as the *designated bridge* and the port through which the bridge is communicating with the root bridge is referred to as the *root port*.

If redundant paths exist, the bridges that are a part of the paths must determine which path is the primary, active path, and which path(s) are placed in the standby, blocking mode. This is accomplished by an determination of *path costs*. The path offering the lowest cost to the root bridge becomes the primary path and all other redundant paths are placed into blocking state.

Path cost is determined by evaluating *port costs*. Every port on a bridge participating in STP has a cost associated with it. The cost of a port on a bridge is typically based on port speed. The faster the port, the lower the port cost. The exception to this is the ports on the root bridge, where all ports have a port cost of 0.

Path cost is the sum of the port costs between a bridge and the root bridge.

The port cost of a port on the switch is adjustable through the AT-S105 Management Software. For STP and RSTP, the range is from 0 to 200,000,000.

Port Priority

If two paths have the same port cost, the bridges must select a preferred path. In some instances this can involve the use of the *port priority* parameter which is used as a tie breaker when two paths have the same cost.

The range for port priority is 0 to 240. As with bridge priority, this range is broken into increments, in this case multiples of 16. To select a port priority for a port, you enter the desired value. Table 6 on page 147 lists the values that are valid. The default value is 128.

Table 6. Valid Port Priority Values

Port Priority
0
16
32
48
64
80
96
112
128
144
160
176
192
208
224
240

Forwarding Delay and Topology Changes

If there is a change in the network topology due to a failure, removal, or addition of any active components, the active topology also changes. This may trigger a change in the state of some blocked ports. However, a change in a port state is not activated immediately.

It may take time for the root bridge to notify all bridges that a topology change has occurred, especially if it is a large network. A temporary data loop could occur if a topology change is made before all bridges have been notified and that could adversely impact network performance.

To forestall the formation of temporary data loops during topology changes, a port designated to change from blocking to forwarding passes through two additional states—listening and learning—before it begins to forward frames. The amount of time a port spends in these states is set by the forwarding *delay* value. This value states the amount of time that a port spends in the listening and learning states prior to changing to the forwarding state.

The forwarding delay value is adjustable in the AT-S105 Management Software. The appropriate value for this parameter depends on a number of variables; the size of your network is a primary factor. For large networks, you should specify a value large enough to allow the root bridge sufficient time to propagate a topology change throughout the entire network. For small networks, you should specify a smaller value so that the time for a topology change is optimized for minimum data loss.

Note

The forwarding delay parameter applies only to ports on the switch that are operating STP-compatible mode.

Hello Time and Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU)

The bridges that are part of a spanning tree domain communicate with each other using a bridge broadcast frame that contains a special section devoted to carrying STP or RSTP information. This portion of the frame is referred to as the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). When a bridge is brought online, it issues a BPDU in order to determine whether a root bridge has already been selected on the network, and if not, whether it has the lowest bridge priority number of all the bridges and should therefore become the root bridge.

The root bridge periodically transmits a BPDU to determine whether there have been any changes to the network topology and to inform other bridges of topology changes. The frequency with which the root bridge sends out a BPDU is called the *hello time*. This is a value that you can set in the AT-S105 Management Software. The interval is measured in seconds and the default is two seconds. Consequently, if the switch is

selected as the root bridge of a spanning tree domain, it transmits a BPDU every two seconds.

Point-to-Point and Edge Ports

This section applies only to RSTP. Part of the task of configuring RSTP is defining the port types on the bridge, which is directly related to the device(s) connected to the port. With the port types defined, RSTP can reconfigure a network much quicker than STP when a change in network topology is detected.

There are two possible selections:

- Point-to-point port
- Edge port

If a bridge port is connected to another bridge or router port, it normally operates in full-duplex mode and is functioning as a point-to-point port. Figure 45 illustrates two switches that are connected with one data link. This link is operating between two point-to-point ports.

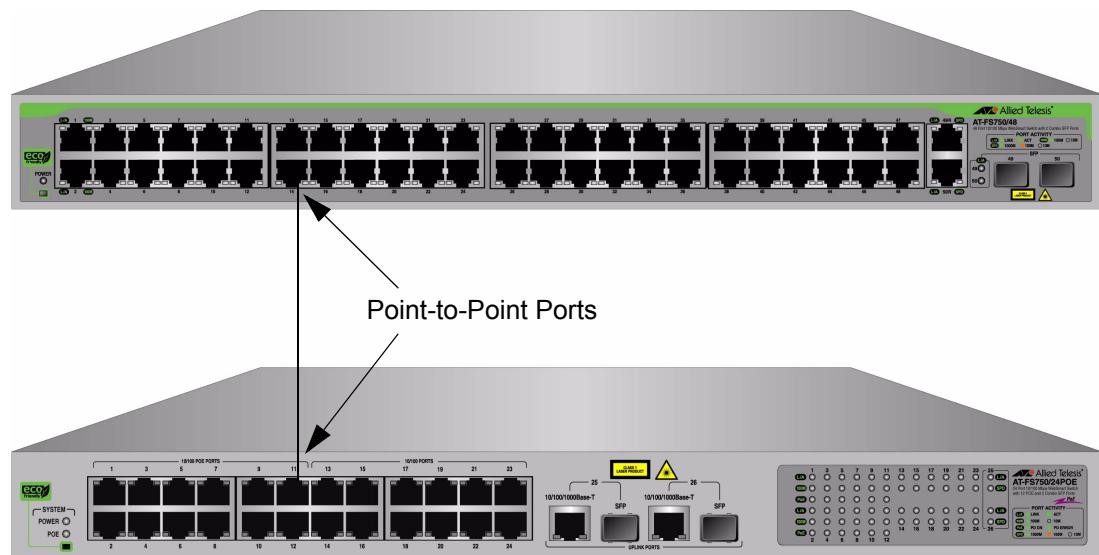


Figure 45. Point-to-Point Ports

A port operates as an edge port when it is connected to a network terminal device such as a workstation or a server. An edge port on a bridge should not have any STP or RSTP devices connected to it either directly or through another device connected to that port. In this configuration since the port has no STP or RSTP devices connected to it, it will always forward network traffic. Figure 46 illustrates a port functioning as an edge port.

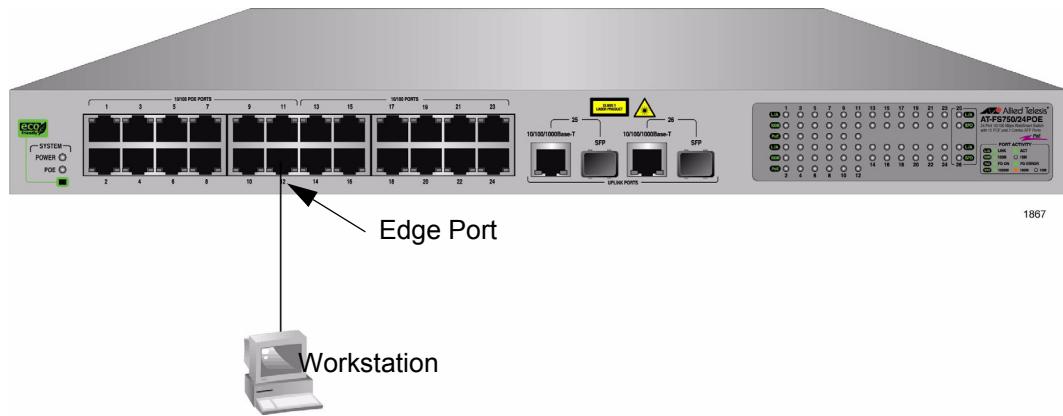


Figure 46. Edge Port

Mixed STP and RSTP Networks

RSTP IEEE 802.1w is fully compliant with STP IEEE 802.1d. Your network can consist of bridges running both protocols. STP and RSTP in the same network can operate together to create a single spanning tree domain.

If you decide to activate spanning tree on the switch, Allied Telesis recommends RSTP instead of STP even when all of other switches in the network are running STP. The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches can combine RSTP with the STP of the other switches.

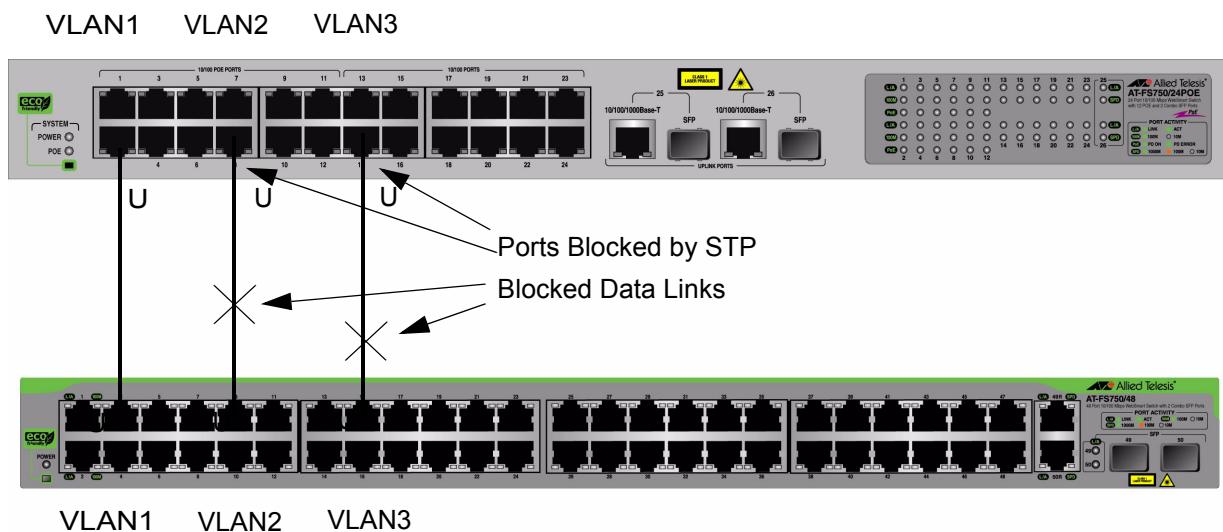
The switches monitors the traffic on each port for BPDU packets. Ports that receive RSTP BPDU packets operate in RSTP mode while ports receiving STP BPDU packets operate in STP mode.

Spanning Tree and VLANs

The spanning tree implementation in the AT-S105 Management Software is a single-instance spanning tree. The AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches both support just one spanning tree. You cannot define multiple spanning trees on either switch.

The single spanning tree encompasses all ports on the switch. If the ports are divided into different VLANs, the spanning tree crosses the VLAN boundaries. This can pose a problem in networks containing multiple VLANs that span two bridges and are connected with untagged ports. In this situation, spanning tree blocks a data link because it detects a suspected data loop. This can cause fragmentation of your VLANs.

This issue is illustrated in Figure 42. VLANs 1 – 3 span two switches. One link consisting of untagged ports connect each VLAN. If STP or RSTP is activated on the switches, two of the links are disabled. As a direct result, two VLANs are disconnected between the bridges. In this example, the ports (on the non-root switch) that link the two parts of the VLANs 2 - 3 are changed to the blocking state, which disrupts these VLAN connections.



1868

Figure 47. STP and VLAN Fragmentation with Untagged Ports

You can avoid this problem by connecting the switches using tagged instead of untagged ports when you plan to have STP or RSTP enabled on your network. If each port connecting the two bridges is a tagged member of all three VLANs, then traffic for each of the VLANs can still flow through one the data links if the other two are blocked by Spanning Tree. The second and third data links act as redundant links in case the primary, unblocked data link becomes disabled. See Figure 48 for an example of this solution.

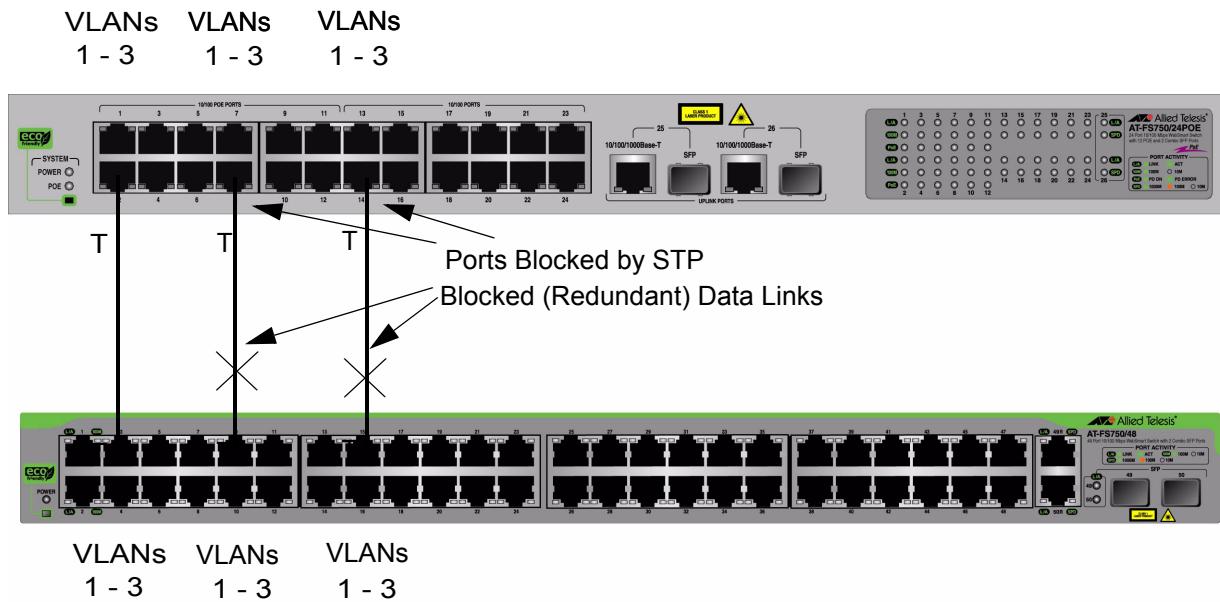


Figure 48. STP and VLAN Compatibility with Tagged Ports

Note

For information on tagged and untagged ports, refer to Chapter 3, “VLAN Overview” on page 46.

Basic STP and RSTP Configuration

To configure the basic STP and RSTP settings, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
The **Spanning Tree** folder is displayed.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Spanning tree** folder.
3. From the **Spanning tree** folder, select **RSTP**.

The Rapid Spanning Tree Configuration Page is displayed. See Figure 49.

Rapid Spanning Tree Configuration

Global RSTP Status:	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>
Protocol Version:	<input type="button" value="RSTP"/>
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	
Enable Spanning Tree will cause the system to temporarily stop response!	
Root Port:	0
Root Path Cost:	0
Time Since Topology Change:	0 Sec.
Topology Change Count:	0
Designated Root:	0000 000000000000
Hello Time:	2 Sec.
Maximum Age:	20 Sec.
Forward Delay:	15 Sec.
<hr/>	
Bridge ID:	8000 00a0ae954901
Bridge Priority:	<input type="button" value="0x8000"/> (0x0000 - 0xF000 and in increments of 0x1000)
Bridge Hello Time:	<input type="button" value="2"/> Sec.
Bridge Maximum Age:	<input type="button" value="20"/> Sec.
Bridge Forward Delay:	<input type="button" value="15"/> Sec.
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

Figure 49. Rapid Spanning Tree Configuration Page

The RSTP Configuration page allows you to configure RSTP as well as to view the current settings.

- In the upper portion of the page, you can set the following parameters:

Global RSTP Status

Set this field to enable to activate RSTP on the switch. The default is disable.

Protocol Version

Set this field to activate RSTP or STP on the switch. This field is greyed out until you set the Global RSTP Status to enable. To activate this field, select RSTP or STP-compatible and then click **Apply**. The default value is RSTP.

In the middle section of the page, the following fields are listed. You cannot change these fields.

Root Port

The active port on the switch that is communicating with the root bridge. If the switch is the root bridge for the LAN, then there is no root port and the root port parameter is set to 0.

Root Path Cost

The sum of all the root port costs of all the bridges between the switch's root port and the root bridge including the switch's root port cost.

Time Since Topology Change

The time in seconds since the last topology change took place. When RSTP detects a change to the LAN's topology or when the switch is rebooted, this parameter is reset to 0 seconds and begins incrementing until the next topology change is detected.

Note

To update the **Time Since Topology Change** parameter, you must refresh the page.

Topology Change Count

An integer that reflects the number of times RSTP has detected a topology change on the LAN since the switch was initially powered on or rebooted.

- The following parameters refer to the designated root bridge. You cannot change these fields.

Designated Root

This parameter includes two fields: the root bridge priority and the MAC address of the root bridge. For example, 1000 00C08F1211BB shows the root bridge priority as 1000, and 00C08F1211BB as the MAC address.

Hello Time

The hello time. See “Hello Time and Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU)” on page 149. This parameter affects only the root bridge.

Maximum Age

The maximum amount of time that BPDUs are stored before being deleted on the root bridge.

Forward Delay

The time interval between generating and sending configuration messages by the root bridge.

- The bottom section of the web page provides information about the bridge. The following parameters appear in the bottom third of the web page:

Bridge ID

The Bridge ID is the MAC address of the bridge. The bridge identifier is used as a tie breaker in the selection of the root bridge when two or more bridges have the same bridge priority. You cannot change this setting.

Bridge Priority

The priority number for the bridge, in hexadecimal format. This number is used to determine the root bridge for RSTP. The bridge with the lowest priority number is selected as the root bridge. If two or more bridges have the same priority value, that is, the lowest value of all the other bridges, then the bridge with the numerically lowest MAC address becomes the root bridge. When a root bridge goes offline, the bridge with the lowest priority number automatically takes over as the root bridge. This parameter can be from 0X0000 to 0XF000, with 0XF000 being the highest priority.

Bridge Hello Time

This is the time interval between generating and sending configuration messages by the bridge. This parameter is active only when the switch is the root bridge.

Bridge Maximum Age

The length of time after which stored bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) are deleted by the bridge.

Bridge Forward Delay

This is the time interval between generating and sending configuration messages by the bridge.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Configuring RSTP Port Settings

This section contains the following topics:

- ❑ “Configuring the Basic RSTP Port Settings,” next
- ❑ “Configuring the Advanced RSTP Port Settings” on page 160

Configuring the Basic RSTP Port Settings

To configure the basic RSTP port settings, do the following procedure:

From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.

The **Bridge** folder expands.

5. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Spanning tree** folder.
6. From the **Spanning tree** folder, select the **RSTP Basic Port** folder.

The RSTP Basic Port Configuration Page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 50.

RSTP Basic Port Configuration

Port	Trunk	Link Status	Port State	Role	STP Status	Priority	Path Cost	
All	-	-	-	-	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>			<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
1	---	Up	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	200000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
2	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
3	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
4	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
5	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
6	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
7	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
8	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
9	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
10	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
11	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
12	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
13	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
14	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
15	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
16	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
17	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
18	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
19	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
20	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
21	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
22	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
23	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
24	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	Enable <input type="button" value="▼"/>	128	20000	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>

Figure 50. RSTP Basic Port Configuration Page

This page displays the following information about the ports:

Port

Indicates ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch and 1 through 50 on the AT-FS750/48 switch. Use the All row to apply the same settings for the STP Status, Priority, and Path Cost fields to your switch.

Trunk

Indicates the trunk assignment of a port.

Link Status

Indicates if the port link status is active (Up) or inactive (Down).

Port State

Indicates one of the following port states:

- Blocking**— A blocking state does not allow network traffic to be sent or received on a the port except for BPDU data. A port with a higher path cost to the root bridge than another on the switch will cause a switching loop and is placed in the blocking state by the Spanning Tree algorithm. The port's state may change to the forwarding state if the other links in use fail and the Spanning Tree algorithm determines the port may transition to the forwarding state.
- Listening**— This state occurs on a port during the convergence process. The port in the listening state processes BPDUs and awaits new information that would cause the port to return to the blocking state.
- Learning**— While the port does not yet forward frames (packets), in this state the port does learn source addresses from frames received and adds them to the filtering (switching) database.
- Forwarding**— A port that both receives and sends data. This indicates normal operation. STP continues to monitor the port for incoming BPDUs that indicate the port should return to the blocking state to prevent a loop.
- Disabled**— This state is not strictly part of STP. However, a network administrator can manually disable a port.

Role

Indicates one of the following port roles:

- Disabled**— The Disabled Port role is assigned if the port is not operational or is excluded from the active topology by management or it is a network access port (IEEE Std 802.1X) and it is Unauthorized, or its Administrative Bridge Port state is Disabled.
- Root**— If the least cost path to the root is through this port, then it becomes the root port for this bridge.
- Designated**— If this is the designated bridge for the LAN and if the

root path cost information received on this port is greater than the root port's path cost and less than any other port's received information, then this port becomes the designated port.

- Backup**— Any operational Bridge Port that is not a Root or Designated Port is a Backup Port if the Bridge is the Designated Bridge for the attached LAN.
- Alternate**— Any operational Bridge Port that is not a Root or a Designated Port is an Alternate Port if that Bridge is *not* the Designated Bridge for the attached LAN.

7. In the STP Status column for the port you want to configure, select the STP status from the list, either Enable or Disable.
8. In the Priority column for the port you want to configure, type a number for the port priority.

Port priority is described in “Port Priority” on page 146.

9. In the Path Cost column for the port you want to configure, type a number for the Path Cost.

For STP, the range is from 0 to 65,535. For RSTP, the range is from 0 to 200,000,000. For both protocols, the default value is 128. The Path cost is described in “Path Costs and Port Costs” on page 146.

10. Click **Apply**.
11. To configure all of the ports to the same settings, in the All row, configure one, two, or all of the following settings: STP Status, Priority, and Path Cost.
12. Click **Apply**.
13. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Configuring the Advanced RSTP Port Settings

To configure the advanced RSTP port settings, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
The Spanning Tree folder is displayed.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Spanning tree** folder.
3. From the **Spanning tree** folder, select **RSTP Advanced Port** folder.

The RSTP Advanced Port Configuration Page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 51.

RSTP Advanced Port Configuration							
Port	Trunk	Link	State	Role	Admin/OperEdge	Admin/OperPtoP	Migration
All	-	-	-	-	True <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/>	Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
1	---	Up	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
2	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
3	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
4	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
5	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
6	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
7	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
8	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
9	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
10	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
11	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
12	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
13	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
14	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
15	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
16	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
17	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
18	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
19	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
20	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
21	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
22	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
23	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>
24	---	Down	Forwarding	Disabled	False <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Auto <input type="button" value="▼"/> / False	Init. / Restart <input type="button" value=""/>

Figure 51. RSTP Advanced Port Configuration Page

This page displays the following information about the ports:

Port

Indicates ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch and ports 1 through 50 on the AT-FS750/48 switch. Use the All row to apply the same settings to the STP Status, Priority, and Path Cost fields to all the ports on your switch.

Trunk

Indicates the trunk assignment of a port.

Link

Indicates that the port's link is active (Up) or inactive (Down).

State

Indicates one of the following port states:

- Blocking**— A blocking state does not allow network traffic to be sent or received on a the port except for BPDU data. A port with a higher path cost to the root bridge than another on the switch causes a switching loop and is placed in the blocking state by the Spanning Tree algorithm. The port's state may change to the forwarding state if the other links in use fail and the Spanning Tree algorithm determines the port may transition to the forwarding state.
- Listening**— This state occurs on a port during the convergence process. The port in the listening state processes BPDUs and awaits new information that would cause the port to return to the blocking state.
- Learning**— While the port does not yet forward frames (packets), in this state the port does learn source addresses from frames received and adds them to the filtering (switching) database.
- Forwarding**— A port that both receives and sends data. This indicates normal operation. STP continues to monitor the port for incoming BPDUs that indicate the port should return to the blocking state to prevent a loop.
- Disabled**— This state is not strictly part of STP. However, a network administrator can manually disable a port.

Role

Indicates one of the following port roles:

- Disabled**—The Disabled Port role is assigned if the port is not operational or is excluded from the active topology by management or it is a network access port (IEEE Std 802.1X) and it is Unauthorized, or its Administrative Bridge Port state is Disabled.
- Root**— If the least cost path to the root is through this port, then it becomes the root port for this bridge.
- Designated**— If this is the designated bridge for the LAN and if this port receives root path cost information that is greater than the root port's path cost and less than any other port's received information, then this port becomes the designated port.
- Backup**— Any operational Bridge Port that is not a Root or Designated Port is a Backup Port if the Bridge is the Designated Bridge for the attached LAN.
- Alternate**— Any operational Bridge Port that is not a Root or a Designated Port is an Alternate Port if that Bridge is *not* the Designated Bridge for the attached LAN.

4. In the Admin/OperEdge column for the port you want to configure, choose True or False to set whether or not the port will operate as an edge port.

When you configure this parameter a True designating the port as an edge port, the port will always be in a forwarding state.

5. In the Admin/OperPtoP column for the port you want to configure, choose a setting based on the information in Table 7.

Table 7. RSTP Point-to-Point Status

Admin	Operation	Port Duplex Operation
Auto	True	Full
	False	Half
True	True	Full or Half
False	False	Full or Half

6. In the Migration column for the port you want to configure, click **Restart** to reset the port.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. To configure all of the ports to the same settings, in the All row, configure one, two, or all of the following settings: Admin/OperEdge, Admin/OperPtoP, and Migration.
9. Click **Apply**.
10. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Viewing the Spanning Tree Topology

To view the current spanning tree topology, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Bridge**.
This folder expands.
2. From the **Bridge** folder, select the **Spanning tree** folder.
3. From the **Spanning tree** folder, select **Topology Info**.

The Designated Topology Information Page is displayed. A partial view is shown in Figure 52.

Designated Topology Information						
Port	Trunk	Link Status	Designated Root	Designated Cost	Designated Bridge	Designated Port
1	---	Up	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
2	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
3	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
4	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
5	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
6	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
7	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
8	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
9	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
10	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
11	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
12	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
13	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
14	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
15	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
16	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
17	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
18	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
19	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
20	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
21	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
22	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
23	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00
24	---	Down	0000 000000000000	0	0000 000000000000	00 00

Figure 52. Designated Topology Information Page

This page is contains status information only and there are no parameters to configure. The following information is displayed about the ports:

Port

Indicates ports 1 through 26 on the AT-FS750/24POE switch or ports 1 through 50 on the AT-FS750/48 switch.

Port Trunk

The trunk of which the port is a member.

Link Status

Whether the link on the port is up or down.

Designated Root

The designated root bridge to which the switch's root port is actively connected.

Designated Cost

The sum of all the root port costs on all bridges, including the switch, between the switch and the root bridge.

Designated Bridge

An adjacent bridge to which the root port of the switch is actively connected.

Designated Port

The root bridge to which the root port of the switch is actively connected.

Chapter 14

802.1x Port-based Network Access Control

This chapter contains information about the 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control and the procedures for setting this feature. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 168
- “Guest VLANs” on page 174
- “Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 175
- “Displaying the Port Access Control Status” on page 178

Note

If you choose to use a remote RADIUS server for 802.1x authentication, see Chapter 15, “RADIUS Authentication Protocol” on page 179 after you have followed the procedure in “Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 175 for your switch.

Note

If you choose to use the local authentication server in the AT-S105 Management software for 802.1x authentication, see Chapter 16, “Configuring a Dial-in User” on page 185 after you have followed the procedure in “Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 175 for your switch.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

802.1x Port-based Network Access Control (IEEE 802.1x) is used to control who can send traffic through and receive traffic from a switch port. With this feature, the switch does not allow an end node to send or receive traffic through a port until the user of the node logs on by entering a user name and password.

This feature can prevent an unauthorized individual from connecting a computer to a port or using an unattended workstation to access your network resources. Only those users to whom you have assigned a user name and password are able to use the switch to access the network.

This feature can be used with one of two authentication methods:

- The RADIUS authentication protocol requires that a remote RADIUS server is present on your network. The RADIUS server performs the authentication of the user name and password combinations. See “Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 175.

Note

RADIUS with Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) extensions is the only supported authentication server for this feature.

- The Dial-in User (local) authentication method allows you to set up the authentication parameters internally in the switch without an external server. In this case, the user name and password combinations are entered in the associated with an optional VLAN when they are defined. Based on these entries in the AT-S105 Management software configuration, the authentication process is done locally by the AT-S105 Management software using a standard EAPOL transaction.

Following are several terms to keep in mind when using this feature.

- Supplicant** - A supplicant is an end user or end node that wants to access the network through a switch port. A supplicant is also referred to as a client.
- Authenticator** - The authenticator is a port on the switch that prohibits network access by a supplicant until the network user has entered a valid user name and password.
- Authentication server** - The authentication server is the network device that performs the authentication. This function may be performed by a remote RADIUS server or locally by the AT-S105 Management software. Whether the switch is configured to use a remote or local

authentication server, this is where the actual verification of the supplicant user names and passwords is done.

Authentication Process

The authentication process involves communication between the authenticator and the supplicant using the standard EAPOL transaction to pass the user name and password of the supplicant to the authenticator. The authenticator then passes this information to the authentication server (either remote or local) where the supplicant user name and password are verified. Once the authentication server notifies the authenticator that the information is valid, the supplicant is granted access to the switch.

Authenticator Ports

All of the ports on the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches are authenticator ports. An authenticator port can have one of three settings referred to as the port control settings. The settings are:

- Auto - Activates 802.1x port-based authentication. An authenticator port with this setting does not forward network traffic to or from the end node until the client has entered a user name and password that the authentication server then validates. The port begins in the unauthorized state, sending and receiving only EAPOL frames. All other frames, including multicast and broadcast frames, are discarded. The authentication process begins when the link state of the port changes or the port receives an EAPOL-Start packet from a supplicant. The switch requests the identity of the client and begins relaying authentication prompts between the client and the authentication server. Each client that attempts to access the network is uniquely identified by the switch using the client's MAC address.
- Force-unauthorized - Places the port in the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. This port control setting blocks all users from accessing the network through the port and is similar to disabling a port and can be used to secure a port from use. The port continues to forward EAPOL packets, but discards all other packets, including multicast and broadcast packets.
- Force-authorized - Disables IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication and causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1x-based authentication of the client. This is the default setting. Use this port control setting for those ports that are connected to network devices that are not to be authenticated.

Figure 53 illustrates the practical examples of these three authenticator port control settings when a RADIUS server is in your network.

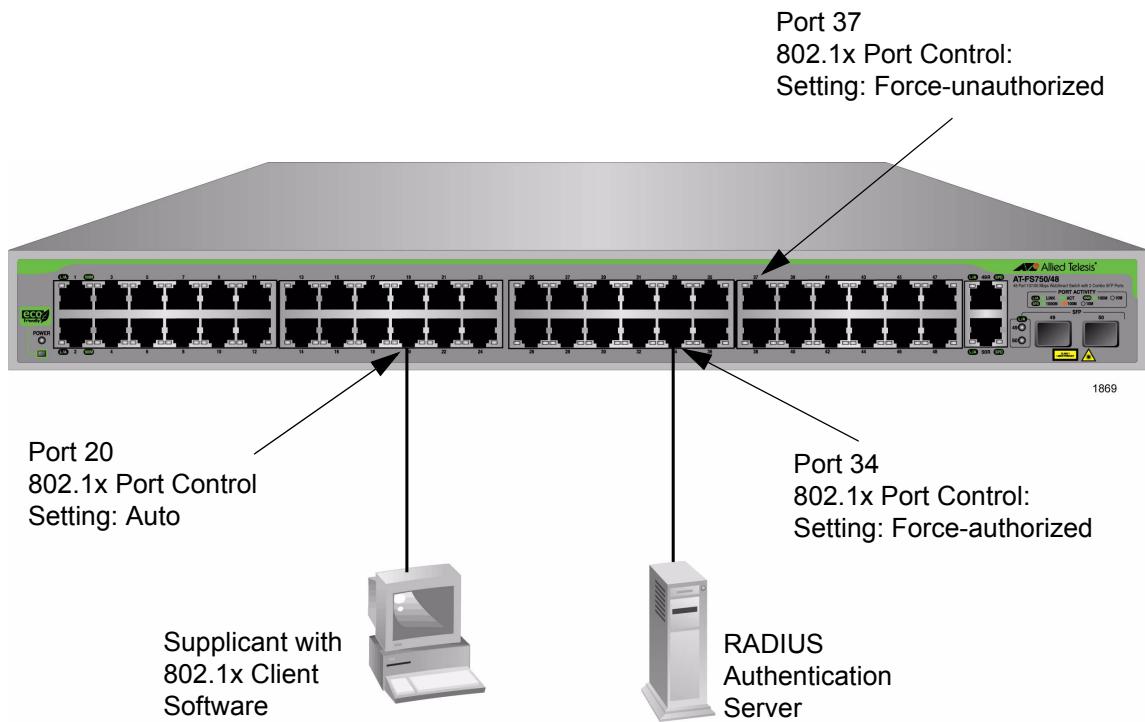


Figure 53. Example of the Authenticator Role

- Port 20 is set to Auto. The end node connected to the port must use its 802.1x client software and provide a user name and password to send or receive traffic from the switch.
- Port 34 is set to the Force-authorized setting so that the end node connected to the port does not have to provide a user name or password to send or receive traffic from the switch. In the example, the node is the RADIUS authentication server. Since the server cannot authenticate itself, its port must be set to Force-authorized in order for it to pass traffic through the port.
- Port 37 is an example of a port set to Force-unauthorized to prevent anyone from using the port.

General Steps

Following are the general steps to implementing 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control:

1. If you plan to select **RADIUS** as the authentication method, install RADIUS server software on one of your network servers.

Note

Radius server software is not available from Allied Telesis. Consult the vendor's documentation for server installation instructions.

2. Install 802.1x client software on those workstations that assume the role of supplicants.
3. You may select either **RADIUS** or **local** as the authentication method for your switch.
 - a. If you select the **RADIUS** authentication method, activate the RADIUS client software in the AT-S105 Management Software. See "Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control" on page 175 for configuring the authentication method.

You need to provide the following information for configuring the RADIUS client:

- The IP address of a RADIUS servers.
- The encryption key used by the authentication server.

For instructions, refer to "Configuring the RADIUS Client" on page 181.

- b. If you select the **local** authentication method, you need to provide the following information:
 - User Name
 - Password
 - Dynamic VLAN that you will allow the user to access

For instructions, refer to "Configuring a Dial-in User" on page 185

4. Configure the authenticator port settings, as explained in "Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control" on page 175 in this chapter.

Port-based Network Access Control Guidelines

Following are the guidelines for using this feature:

- ❑ When using the RADIUS authentication mode, the appropriate setting for a port connected to the RADIUS authentication server is Force-authorized, the default setting. This is because an authentication server cannot authenticate itself.
- ❑ Ports set to Auto do not support port trunking or dynamic MAC address learning.
- ❑ The authentication server must be a member of the Default VLAN by communicating with the switch through a port that is an untagged member of the Default VLAN.
- ❑ This switch can be configured to support more than one supplicant to an authenticator port at any time. The switch can allow more than one supplicant to log on per port.
- ❑ A user name and password combination is not tied to the MAC address of an end node. This allows end users to use the same user name and password when working at different workstations.
- ❑ After a supplicant has successfully logged on, the MAC address of the end node is added to the switch's MAC address table as an authenticated address. It remains in the table until the end user logs off the network. The address is not timed out, even if the end node becomes inactive.

Note

End users of port-based access control should be instructed to always log off when they are finished with a work session. This prevents unauthorized individuals from accessing the network through unattended network workstations.

- ❑ There should be only one port in the authenticator port control setting of Auto between a client and the authentication server.
- ❑ Ports used to interconnect switches should be set to the port control setting of Force-authorized. This is illustrated in Figure 54 on page 173.

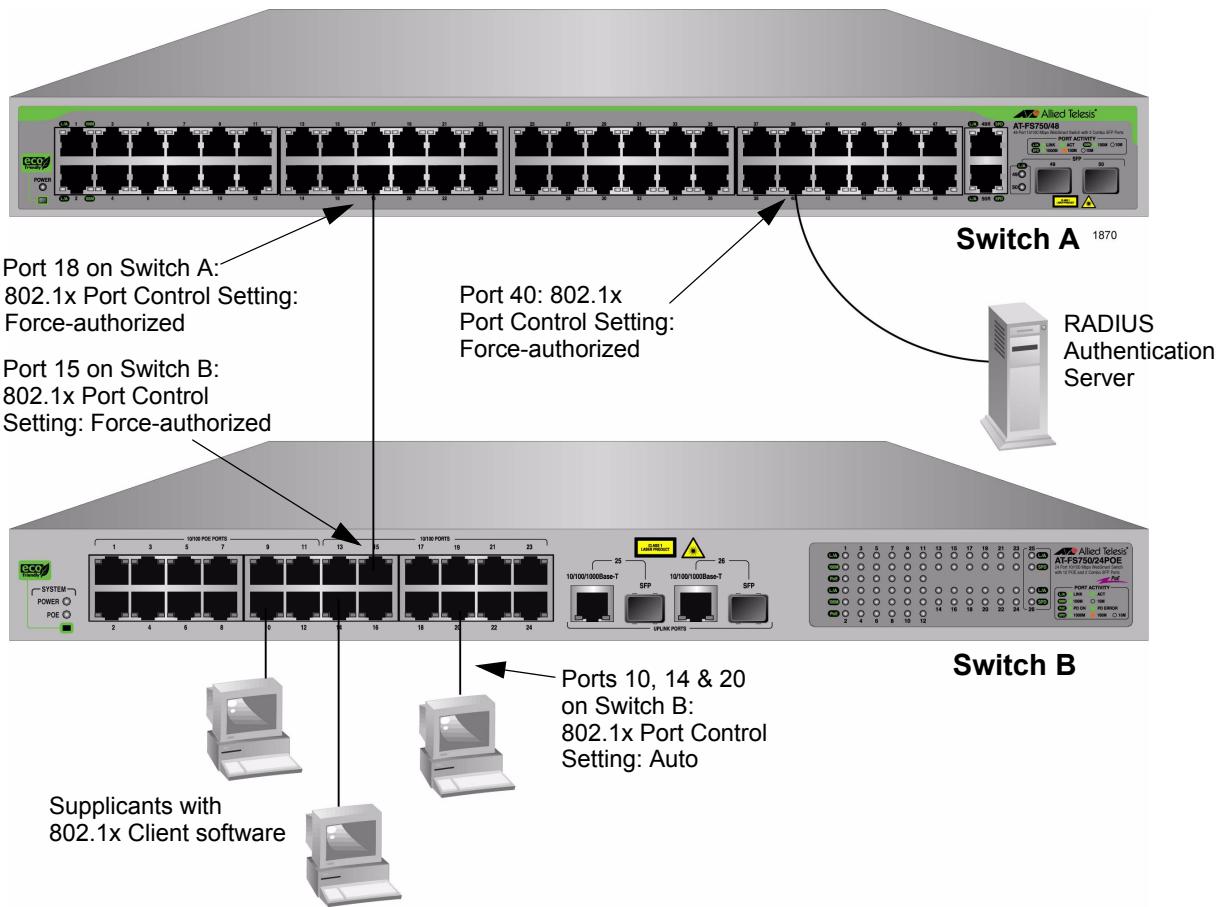


Figure 54. Port-based Authentication Across Multiple Switches

Guest VLANs

An authenticator port in the unauthorized state typically accepts and transmits only 802.1x packets while waiting to authenticate a supplicant. However, you can configure an authenticator port to be a member of a Guest VLAN when no supplicant is logged on. Any client using the port is not required to log on and has full access to the resources of the Guest VLAN.

If the switch receives 802.1x packets on the port, signalling that a supplicant is logging on, it moves the port to its predefined VLAN and places it in the unauthorized state. The port remains in the unauthorized state until the log on process between the supplicant and the RADIUS server is completed. When the supplicant logs off, the port automatically returns to the Guest VLAN.

Note

The Guest VLAN feature is only supported on an authenticator port in the single operating mode.

Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control

To configure 802.1x port-based network access control, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Security** folder from the main menu on the left side of the page.

The **Security** folder expands.

2. From the **Security** folder, select **Port Access Control**.

The 802.1x Access Control Configuration Page is displayed. See Figure 55.

802.1x Access Control Configuration

NAS ID:	<input type="text" value="Nas1"/> (Max. length: 16 characters)	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>
Authentication Method:	<input type="button" value="RADIUS"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

Port Access Control Configuration

Port:	<input type="button" value="1"/>				
Auth Mode:	<input type="button" value="Port Based"/>	Port Control:	<input type="button" value="Force Authorized"/>	Re-auth. Status:	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>
Multi-host:	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>	Guest VID:	<input type="text" value="0"/> (0-4093; 0 for disable)	Trans. Period:	<input type="text" value="30"/> Sec.(1-65535)
Max. Request:	<input type="text" value="2"/> (1-10)	Quiet Period:	<input type="text" value="60"/> Sec.(1-65535)	Re-auth. Period:	<input type="text" value="3600"/> Sec.(1-65535)

Port	Auth Mode	Port Control	Re-auth. Status	Multi-host	Guest VID	Trans. Period	Max. Request	Quiet Period	Re-auth. Period
1	Port Based	Force Authorized	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	30	2	60	3600

Figure 55. 802.1x Access Control Configuration Page

3. To select a port, click **Port** and select the port you want to configure from the pull-down menu. You can select one port at a time or select All ports.

The current settings for the selected port are displayed.

4. Configure the following parameters as needed. The parameters are defined here:

NAS ID

This parameter assigns an 802.1x identifier to the switch that applies to all ports. The NAS ID can be up to sixteen characters. Valid characters are 0 to 9, a to z, and A to Z. Spaces are allowed. Specifying an NAS ID is optional.

Authentication Method

This parameter indicates the authentication method used by the switch. The options are RADIUS or local. The default setting is RADIUS.

Authorization Mode

This parameter indicates if the authorization mode is Port-Based or MAC-Based. The default value is Port-Based.

Port Control

Sets the 802.1x port control setting. The possible settings are:

Auto - Enables 802.1x port-based authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only EAPOL frames to be sent and received through the port. The authentication process begins when the link state of the port changes or the port receives an EAPOL-Start packet from a supplicant. The switch requests the identity of the client and begins relaying authentication prompts between the client and the authentication server.

Force-unauthorized - Places the port in the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the client through the interface.

Force-authorized - Disables IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication and causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without 802.1x-based authentication of the client. This is the default setting

Re-authentication Status

Specifies if reauthentication should occur according to the reauthentication period. The options are Enabled or Disabled.

Transmission Period

Sets the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before retransmitting the request. The default value is 30 seconds. The range is 1 to 65,535 seconds.

Quiet Period

Sets the number of seconds that the port remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The default value is 60 seconds. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds.

Maximum Request

Sets the maximum number of times that the switch retransmits an EAP Request packet to the client before it times out the authentication session. The default value for this parameter is 2 retransmissions. The range is 1 to 10 retransmissions.

Re-authentication Period

Specifies the time period between periodic reauthentication of the client. The default value is 3,600 seconds. The range is 1 to 65,535 seconds.

Multi-host

Enables multiple hosts to a single 802.1x enabled port. The options are Enable or Disable. The default setting is Disable.

The Disable setting is appropriate when there is only one host node connected to each port on the switch. The switch will only accept packets into this port with the source MAC address of the authenticated user.

The Enable setting is appropriate if there is more than one host node connected to a switch port, such as when a port is connected to an Ethernet hub to which multiple host nodes are connected. Once the first authentication is completed, the switch will accept packets into this port from any source MAC.

Guest VLAN ID

Specifies the guest VLAN ID. This feature is only supported on an authentication port in the single operating mode. Choose a value between 0 and 4,093. Then click **Apply**. There is no default value. For more information, see "Guest VLANs" on page 174.

5. When you are finished configuring the parameters, click **Apply** at the bottom of the 802.1x Configuration page.
6. If the port control setting is Auto and you want to return the EAPOL machine state on the port to the initialized state, select **Yes** for the Initialize parameter and click **Apply**.
7. If the port control setting is Auto and you want the node connected to the port to reauthenticate with the RADIUS server, select **Yes** for the Re-auth Initialize parameter and click **Apply**.
8. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Displaying the Port Access Control Status

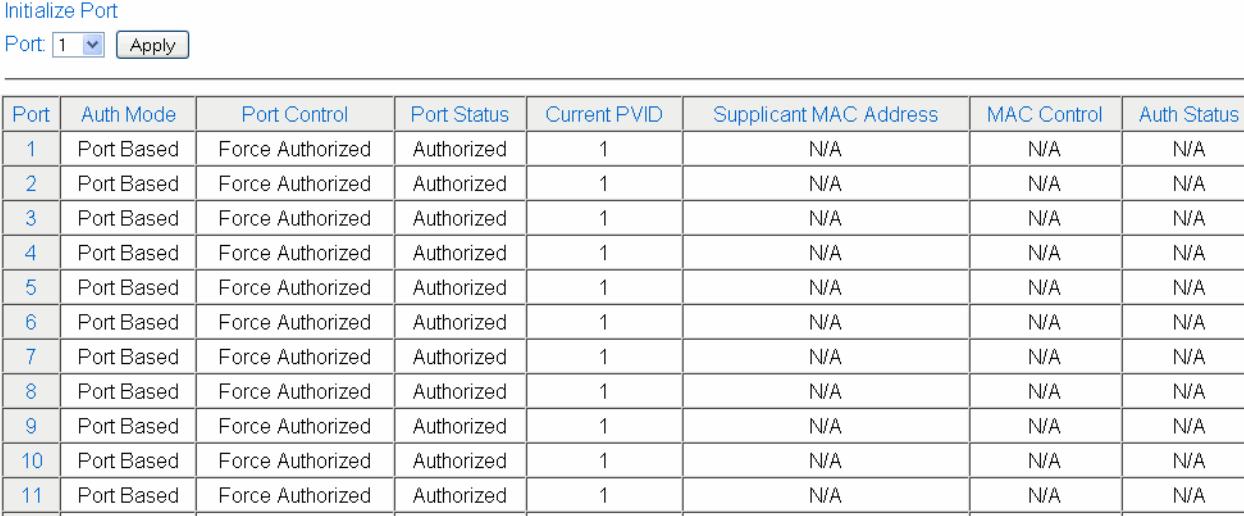
To display the Port Access Control Status, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Security** folder from the main menu on the left side of the page.

The **Security** folder expands.

2. From the **Security** folder, select **Port Access Control Status**.

The Port Access Control Status Page is displayed. See Figure 55.



Port	Auth Mode	Port Control	Port Status	Current PVID	Supplicant MAC Address	MAC Control	Auth Status
1	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Port Based	Force Authorized	Authorized	1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 56. 802.1x Access Control Configuration Page

3. To initialize a port, click **Port** and select the port you want to initialize from the pull-down menu.

Chapter 15

RADIUS Authentication Protocol

This chapter explains how to configure the RADIUS client on the switch. You can use the RADIUS client with 802.1x port-based network access control to control who can forward packets through the switch. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 180
- “Configuring the RADIUS Client” on page 181

Note

To activate the RADIUS feature, you must also configure the 802.1x port-network access control feature. See Chapter 14, “802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 167.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Services) is an authentication protocol for enhancing the security of your network. The protocol transfers the task of authenticating network access from a network device to an authentication protocol server.

The AT-S105 Management Software comes with RADIUS client software. You can use the client software together with 802.1x port-based network access control. To control which end users and end nodes can send packets through the switch, see Chapter 14, “Configuring 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control” on page 175.

RADIUS Implementation Guidelines

The following guidelines apply when using the RADIUS protocol.

- You must install RADIUS server software on a network server or management station. Authentication protocol server software is not available from Allied Telesis.
- The RADIUS server must communicate with the switch through a port that is an untagged member of the Default VLAN and is configured for Forced-Authorized (802.1x) port control.
- If the RADIUS server is on a different subnet from switch, be sure to specify a System Default Gateway in the IP Setup Page, so that the switch and server can communicate with each other via the gateway. See “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24.
- You need to specify the user name and password combinations when configuring the RADIUS server software on the authentication server. The maximum length of a user name or password is 12 alphanumeric characters.

Note

This manual does not explain how to configure RADIUS server software. Refer to the documentation that comes with the RADIUS server software for instructions.

- You must activate the RADIUS client software on the switch using the AT-S105 Management Software and configure the settings. This is explained in “Configuring the RADIUS Client” on page 181. By default, authentication protocol is disabled.

Note

For more information on the RADIUS authentication protocol, refer to the RFC 2865 standard.

Configuring the RADIUS Client

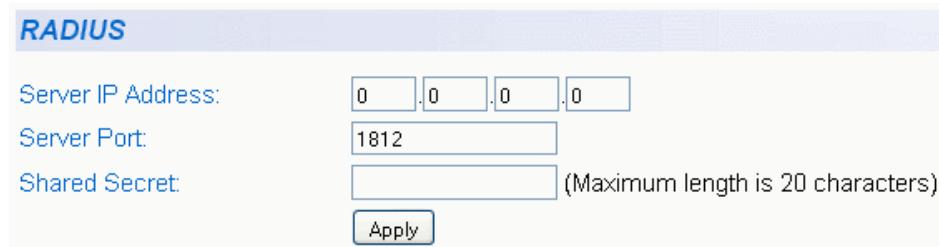
To configure the RADIUS client, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Security** folder.

The Security folder expands.

2. From the **Security** folder, select **RADIUS**.

The RADIUS Page is displayed. See Figure 57.



The screenshot shows the 'RADIUS' configuration page. It has a header 'RADIUS'. Below the header are three input fields: 'Server IP Address' (containing '0.0.0.0'), 'Server Port' (containing '1812'), and 'Shared Secret' (containing '(Maximum length is 20 characters)'). Below these fields is an 'Apply' button.

Figure 57. RADIUS Page

3. To enter the RADIUS server's IP address, enter the address in the **Server IP Address** field.
4. To select the port number that you want to assign to UDP, type the port number in the **Server Port** field.

You may only assign one port number to this parameter. The default value is 1812.
5. To specify the server's encryption key, click the **Shared Secret** field and enter the encryption key.
6. Click **Apply** to save your changes.
7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 16

Dial-in User Configuration

This chapter describes the Dial-in User feature and provides procedures for configuring this feature. Sections in the chapter include:

- “Dial-in User Configuration Overview” on page 184
- “Configuring a Dial-in User” on page 185

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Dial-in User Configuration Overview

The Dial-in User (local) authentication method allows you to set up 802.1x authentication parameters internally in the switch without a remote (RADIUS) server. In this case, the user name and password combinations are entered with an optional VLAN when they are defined. Based on these entries in the AT-S105 Management software configuration, the authentication process of a supplicant is done locally by the AT-S105 Management software using a standard EAPOL transaction.

Configuring a Dial-in User

The procedures in this section describe how to create, delete, and modify dial-in users. See the following procedures:

- “Add a Dial-in User” on page 185
- “.Modify a Dial-in User” on page 186
- “Delete a Dial-in User” on page 186

Add a Dial-in User

To set up a user’s dial-in access, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu, select **Security > Dial-in User**.

The Dial-in User page is displayed. See Figure 58.

Username	Password	Dynamic VLAN	Modify	Delete
User1	*****	1	Apply	Delete
User2	*****	Ignore	Apply	Delete
User3	*****	2	Apply	Delete

Figure 58. Dial-In User Page

2. In the **User Name** field, type a name for the user.
3. In the **Password** field, type a password for the user, and re-type the name in the **Confirm Password** field.
4. In the **Dynamic VLAN** field, enter the VID of the VLAN which you will allow the user to access. If you enter 0, this field will be ignored.
5. Click **Add**.
6. To permanently save these settings in the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu to permanently save your changes.

Modify a Dial-in User	To modify the settings for a dial-in user, do the following procedure: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From the main menu, select Security > Dial-in User. The Dial-in User page is shown in Figure 58 on page 1852. In the list of dial-in users, highlight the user you want to modify. The user's information is displayed in fields above.3. In the User Name or Password fields, enter the revised user information.4. In the Dynamic VLAN field, revise the VID of the VLAN which you will allow the user to access.5. Click Apply.6. To permanently save these settings in the configuration file, select Save Configuration to Flash from the main menu to permanently save your changes.
Delete a Dial-in User	To delete a dial-in user, do the following procedure: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From the main menu, select Security > Dial-in User. The Dial-in User page is shown in Figure 58 on page 1852. In the list of dial-in users, highlight the user you want to delete.3. Click Delete.4. To permanently save these settings in the configuration file, select Save Configuration to Flash from the main menu to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 17

Destination MAC Filter

This chapter contains an explanation of the Destination MAC Filter feature as well a procedure for configuring it. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 188
- “Configuring a Destination MAC Filter” on page 189
- “Deleting a Destination MAC Filter” on page 190

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The Destination MAC Filter feature prevents both the AT-FS750/24POE and AT-FS750/48 switches from forwarding packets to a specified device. On the Destination MAC Filter Page of the AT-S105 Management software, enter the MAC address of the device that you want to filter.

After the switch receives a packet, it examines the destination MAC address of the packet. If the destination MAC address matches a MAC address set in the filter, the software prevents the switch from forwarding it and drops the packet.

You may want to block access to a device within your organization. For instance, you may not want users on the Sales group switch to have access to a server on the Accounting group switch. You can enter the MAC address of the Accounting server as a destination MAC address filter on the Sales group switch. When a packet destined for the Accounting server is received by the Sales group switch, the switch drops the packet.

The Destination MAC Filter is a subset of the static MAC address. For more information about MAC addresses, see Chapter 12, “Overview” on page 136.

Configuring a Destination MAC Filter

To set MAC address in the Destination MAC Filter, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Security** folder.

The **Security** folder expands.

2. From the **Security** folder, select **Destination MAC Filter**.

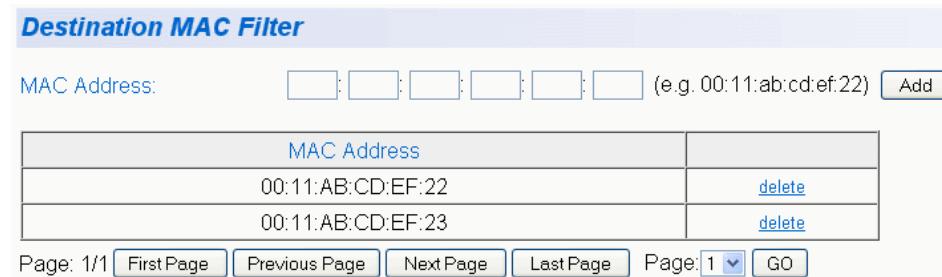
The Destination MAC Filter Page is displayed. See Figure 59.



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a Destination MAC Filter. The title bar is 'Destination MAC Filter'. Below it is a text input field for 'MAC Address' with a placeholder '(e.g. 00:11:ab:cd:ef:22)' and an 'Add' button. Below the input field is a table with a single row labeled 'MAC Address'. The table is currently empty, with the message '<< Destination MAC Filter is empty >>' displayed.

Figure 59. Destination MAC Filter Page

3. To enter the MAC address that you want filtered, enter the MAC address into the MAC Address field.
4. Click Add to save your entry.
5. After you have configured a destination MAC address, the Destination MAC Filter Page is updated with the MAC address. See Figure 60.



The screenshot shows the same web-based configuration interface as Figure 59, but now with two entries in the table. The first entry is '00:11:AB:CD:EF:22' and the second is '00:11:AB:CD:EF:23'. Each entry has a 'delete' link to its right. At the bottom of the page are navigation buttons for 'Page: 1/1', 'First Page', 'Previous Page', 'Next Page', 'Last Page', 'Page: 1', and 'GO'.

Figure 60. Updated Destination MAC Filter Page

6. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Deleting a Destination MAC Filter

To delete a MAC address from the Destination MAC Filter, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Security** folder.

The **Security** folder expands.

2. From the **Security** folder, select **Destination MAC Filter**.

The Destination MAC Filter Page is shown in Figure 59 on page 189

3. Select **delete** next to the MAC address that you want to delete.

The MAC address is removed from the MAC address table.

4. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 18

Power over Ethernet (PoE)

This chapter contains a description of the Power over Ethernet (PoE) feature and the procedure for configuring it. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 192
- “Setting Power over Ethernet” on page 194

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

The first twelve of the twisted pair ports on the AT-FS750/24POE switch feature Power over Ethernet (PoE). PoE is a mechanism for supplying power to network devices over the same twisted pair cables used to carry network traffic. This feature can simplify network installation and maintenance by allowing you to use the switch as a central power source for other network devices.

A device that receives its power over an Ethernet cable is called a *powered device*. Examples of such devices can be wireless access points, IP telephones, web cams, and even other Ethernet switches. A powered device connected to a port on the switch receives both network traffic and power over the same twisted pair cable. In order to use the PoE feature, you must connect a powered device to one of the four PoE ports on the switch.

There are several advantages that the PoE feature of the AT-FS750/24POE switch adds to the installation and maintenance of your network. First of all, the switch acts as the central power source for your powered devices. Adding an uninterruptible power source (UPS) to the switch increases the protection to the switch from possible power source problems and to all of the powered devices connected to the switch. In addition, the PoE feature can increase the reliability of your network by minimizing the impact to network operations from a power failure.

A port on the switch connected to a powered device can supply up to 15.4 Watts of power to the device and, simultaneously, furnishing standard 10/100 Mbps Ethernet functionality. A PoE port that is connected to a network node that is not a powered device (that is, a device that receives its power from another power source) functions as a regular Ethernet port, without PoE. In this case, the PoE feature remains enabled on the port, but no power is delivered to the device.

Power Budgeting

The AT-FS750/24POE switch is capable of providing a maximum of 15.4 W of power per port on up to six of the twelve ports. The switch is capable of providing a total power consumption of 100 watts, while at the same time furnishing standard 10/100 Mbps Ethernet functionality.

The switch power management functionality supports any combination of Ethernet ports (1-12) that supply power for a combination of IEEE 802.3af Class 0, 1, 2, or 3 powered devices up to a maximum of 100 watts as described in Table 8.

Note

Power is supplied to the powered devices in the order that the ports are connected or on a first-come-first-served basis until the 100 watt limit is reached. If the switch is power cycled after the PoE devices are connected to the switch ports, the power is supplied to ports 1 through 12 in ascending order.

Table 8. IEEE 802.3af Class vs. Power Levels

Class	Usage	Minimum Power Levels Output at the PSE	Maximum Power Levels Output at the Powered Device
0	Default	15.4W	0.44W to 12.95W
1	Optional	4.0W	0.44W to 3.84W
2	Optional	7.0W	3.84W to 6.49W
3	Optional	15.4W	6.49W to 12.95W

Port Power Priority

When the power budget for the switch is reached, each port is allotted power according to its priority level. You can set the power priority of each PoE port. There are three levels: Low, High, and Critical. By default, all of the PoE ports are set to Low. Naturally, you want to assign a Critical level to ports that are connected to the most important powered devices.

If you set all of the priority levels to the same value (or maintain the default value of Low on all ports), then the port whose port number is the lowest has the highest port power priority. For instance, if you assign PoE ports 1 through 6 with a priority level of High and the power budget is reached, then port 1 has the highest power priority level followed by port 2, etc.

Setting Power over Ethernet

This procedure explains how to set the POE feature on the AT-FS750/24POE switch.

To set the POE feature, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select the **Power Over Ethernet Page**.

The Power Over Ethernet Configuration Page is displayed. See Figure 61.

Power Over Ethernet Configuration									
Power Budget:		100 W							
Power Consumption:		0 W							
Port	Admin	Status	Class	Priority	Limit (mW)	Power (mW)	Voltage (V)	Current (mA)	
All	Up	-	-	Low		-	-	-	Apply
1	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
2	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
3	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
4	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
5	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
6	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
7	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
8	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
9	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
10	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
11	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply
12	Up	Not Powered	0	Low	15400	0	0	0	Apply

Note: The power limit range is from 1000 to 15400 mW.

Figure 61. Power Over Ethernet Configuration Page

2. To change the setting of the **Admin** field, select the pull-down menu next to ports 1 through 4. Choose from the following options:

Up

Indicates the PoE port is available to be connected to a powered device. This is the default setting.

Down

Indicates the PoE port is not available to be connected to a powered device.

3. To change the setting of the **Priority** field, use the pull-down menu to select one of the following power priority values:

- Low - Indicates the power priority of the PoE port is low. This is the default value.
- High - Indicates the power priority of the PoE port is high. A port with this priority will take precedence over a port set to Low when PoE power is first allotted to the ports.
- Critical - Indicates the power priority of the PoE port is critical. A port with this priority will take precedence over a port set to Low and High when PoE power is first allotted to the ports.

You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

4. Click **Apply**.

Note

For more information about setting this field, see "Port Power Priority" on page 193.

5. To select the amount of power a PoE port can receive, enter a value in the **Limit** field. The default value is 15400 mW. The range is from 1000 to 15400 mW.

The following fields are for display only:

Power Budget

Displays the maximum power budget of each PoE port.

Power Consumption

Displays the current power consumption of each PoE port.

Status

The Status field displays the current POE status of each port. The status is either Not Powered (off) or Powered (on).

Class

The Class field displays IEEE 802.3af class of the powered device connected to a port. See "Power Budgeting" on page 193 for more information. The default value is Class 0.

Power

The Power field displays the real time power consumption of the powered device connected to each PoE port.

Voltage

The Voltage field displays the voltage supplied at each PoE port.

Current

The Current field displays the current supplied at each PoE port.

6. After you have selected all the settings for a port, click **Apply**.

You can use the option next to the ALL row to set all of the ports to the same setting.

7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Chapter 19

Management Software Updates

This chapter explains the methods for upgrading the AT-S105 Management software on the switch and saving configuration files. This chapter contains the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 198
- “Upgrading a Firmware Image Using HTTP” on page 199
- “Upgrading a Firmware Image Using TFTP” on page 201
- “Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via HTTP” on page 203
- “Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via TFTP” on page 206

Note

For information on how to obtain new releases of the AT-S105 Management Software, refer to “Management Software Updates” on page 13.

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

You can use the Management Software Updates features to upgrade the AT-S105 Management software to a new version, save a configuration file or load a configuration file. In addition, you can do the following:

- Upload a configuration file from the switch onto a PC
- Download a configuration file from a PC onto the switch

There are two methods to upgrade the AT-S105 Management software or upload or download your configuration file:

- Using a web browser via HTTP
- Using a TFTP server

To perform one of these operations using HTTP, you only need to have access to an Internet browser. However, to perform one of these operations using TFTP, you must have access to an TFTP server.

In addition, you can save a configuration file from one switch and load it onto another switch or onto all of your AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switches. This ensures identical configurations on all of your switches. In addition, loading an existing configuration saves time.

Upgrading a Firmware Image Using HTTP

This section describes how to upgrade a firmware image of the AT-S105 Management software using HTTP on an Internet server. Before downloading a new version of the AT-S105 Management Software onto the switch with HTTP, note the following:

Note

The AT-S105 Management software is available from the Allied Telesis web site at www.alliedtelesis.com/support/software.

Enter your hardware product model in the **Search by Product Name** field; for example, enter AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48. Links for the latest product software and documentation are displayed. To obtain the latest firmware image, click on the link of the most recent version of AT-S105 Management software.

- The current configuration of the switch is retained when a new AT-S105 software image is installed. To return a switch to its default configuration values, see "Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values" on page 44.
- The switch that you are downloading the new image file to must have an IP address and subnet mask assigned, either manually or via DHCP. For instructions on how to set the IP address and subnet mask on a switch, see "Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address" on page 24. To enable a DHCP client, see "Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client" on page 28.



Caution

Downloading a new version of management software onto the switch causes the device to reset. Some network traffic may be lost during the reset process.

This procedure assumes that you have already obtained the software and have stored it on the computer from which you will be performing this procedure.

To download the AT-S105 Management software image onto the switch using HTTP, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the home page, select the **Tools** folder.

This folder expands to show the contents of the **Firmware Upgrade** folder.

2. From the **Firmware Upgrade** folder, select **via HTTP**.

The Firmware Upgrade via HTTP Page is displayed. See Figure 62.

Firmware Upgrade via HTTP

Image Version/Date: AT-S105 V1.0.0 [1.0.0.21] / Feb 11 2010 13:15:23

Firmware File:

Note: System will reset automatically after burning image to flash.

Figure 62. Firmware Upgrade via HTTP Page

3. Change the following parameter as necessary:

Firmware File:

Enter the path and the firmware file name or click the **Browse** button and select the file name.

4. Click **Apply**.

The software begins to download onto the switch immediately. This process takes a few minutes. After the software download is complete, the switch initializes the software and reboots. You will lose your web browser connection to the switch during the reboot process.

Upgrading a Firmware Image Using TFTP

This section describes how to upgrade an firmware image of the AT-S105 Management software using TFTP on an TFTP server. Before downloading a new version of the AT-S105 software onto the switch, note the following:

- The current configuration of a switch is retained when a new AT-S105 Management software software image is installed. To return a switch to its default configuration values, see “Returning the AT-S105 Management Software to the Factory Default Values” on page 44.
- Your network must have a TFTP server.
- You must specify the path to the new AT-S105 image file on the TFTP server.
- Start the TFTP server software *before* you begin the download procedure.



Caution

Downloading a new version of management software onto the switch causes the device to reset. Some network traffic may be lost during the reset process.

This procedure assumes that you have already obtained the software and have stored it on the computer from which you will be performing this procedure.

To download the AT-S105 Management software image onto the switch using a TFTP server, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the home page, select the **Tools** folder.

This folder expands to show the contents of the **Firmware Upgrade** folder.

2. From the **Firmware Upgrade** folder, select **via TFTP**.

The Firmware Upgrade via TFTP page is displayed. See Figure 63.

Firmware Upgrade via TFTP

Image Version/Date: AT-S105 V1.0.0 [1.0.0.21] / Feb 11 2010 13:15:23

TFTP Server IP: . . .

Image File Name: (Max. length: 30 characters)

Retry Count: 5

Note: System will reset automatically after burning image to flash.

Apply

Figure 63. Firmware Upgrade via TFTP Page

The Image/Version Date shows the current version and date of software installed on the switch.

3. Change the following parameters as necessary:

TFTP Server IP

The IP address of the TFTP server from which you are downloading the new software.

Image File Name

The name of the AT-S105 file you are downloading.

Retry Count:

The number of times the firmware upgrade is retried. The default number of tries is 5. The range is 1 through 20.

4. Click **Apply**.

The software immediately begins to download onto the switch. This process takes a few minutes. After the software download is complete, the switch initializes the software and reboots. You will lose your web browser connection to the switch during the reboot process.

Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via HTTP

This section describes how to download or upload a configuration file using HTTP on an Internet server. Before you upload or download a configuration file via HTTP, note the following:

- You must be able to access the new AT-S105 Management software image file from your PC.
- The switch that you are working with must have an IP address and subnet mask assigned, either manually or via DHCP. For instructions on how to set the IP address and subnet mask on a switch, see “Configuring an IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address” on page 24. To enable a DHCP client, see “Enabling and Disabling the DHCP Client” on page 28.

To download or upload a configuration file to or from the switch using a web browser, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the home page, select the **Tools** folder.

This **Tools** folder expands.

2. From the **Tools** folder, select **Config File Upload/Down** folder.

This **Config File Upload/Down** folder expands.

3. From the **Config File Upload/Down** folder, select **via HTTP**.

The Configuration Upload/Download via HTTP Page is displayed. See Figure 64.

Configuration File Upload/Download via HTTP

Upload

Select File:

Browse...

Download

Figure 64. Configuration Upload/Download via HTTP Page

Configuration File Upload

1. Select the **Upload** button. Select this button to upload a configuration file from the switch to your PC.

The following window shown in Figure 65 is displayed.

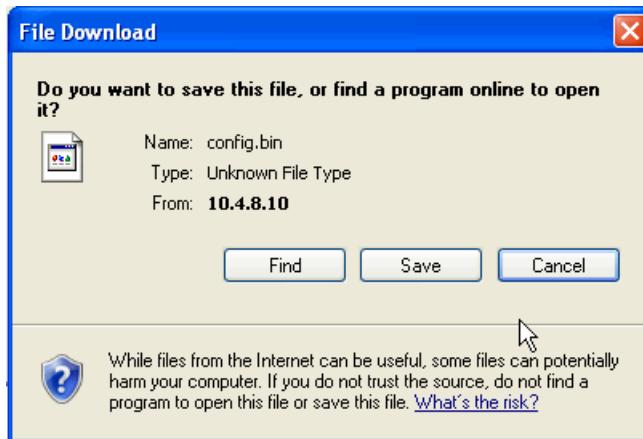


Figure 65. File Download with HTTP

2. Click Save to save the configuration file onto your PC.
3. The “Save As” window is displayed.
4. Save the file in the appropriate directory.

The software immediately begins to upload to your PC.

Configuration File Download

1. If you are downloading a configuration file to your switch from a PC, click the **Browse** button under the **Select File** field and select the path and file name. See Figure 64, “Configuration Upload/Download via HTTP Page” on page 203

The path and file name will be displayed.

2. Select the **Download** button to download a configuration file from the switch to your PC



Warning

If you are downloading a configuration file, the file will be implemented immediately after download. A short interruption in network service will be experienced while the new configuration file is loaded.

The Results page will be displayed indicating that the file has been successfully downloaded. See Figure 66, “Result Page” on page 205.

Result

Upload/Download-> 1310 bytes data transferred!
[Return to previous page](#)

Figure 66. Result Page

3. Click on the “Return to previous page” link.

Downloading or Uploading a Configuration File via TFTP

This section describes how to download or upload a configuration file using TFTP on an TFTP server. Before uploading or downloading a configuration file onto the switch using TFTP, note the following:

- ❑ Your network must have a TFTP server.
- ❑ You must specify the path to the configuration file on the TFTP server.
- ❑ Start the TFTP server software *before* you begin the download procedure.

To download or upload a configuration file to or from the switch using a TFTP server, do the following procedure:

1. From the main menu on the left side of the home page, select the **Tools** folder.

The **Tools** folder expands.

2. From the **Tools** folder, select the **Config File Upload/Download** folder.

The **Config File Upload/Download** folder expands.

3. From the **Config File Upload/Down** folder, select **via TFTP**.

The Configuration Upload/Download via TFTP Page is displayed. See Figure 67.

Configuration File Upload/Download via TFTP

TFTP Server IP:

Config File Name: (Max. length: 39 characters)

Figure 67. Configuration Upload/Download via TFTP Page

4. Enter the IP address of the TFTP server in the field next to the **TFTP Server IP** parameter.

Configuration File Upload

1. Select the **Upload** button to upload a configuration file from the switch onto your PC.
2. The software immediately begins to upload the configuration file from the switch to your PC.

If you are downloading software, the switch initializes the software and reboots after the software download is complete. You will lose your web browser connection to the switch during the reboot process.

Configuration File Download

1. Enter the name of the configuration file in the field next to the **Config File Name** parameter.
2. Select the **Download** button to download a configuration file onto the switch.



Warning

If you are downloading a configuration file, the file will be implemented immediately after download. A short interruption in network service will be experienced while the new configuration file is loaded.

The Results page will be displayed indicating that the file has been successfully downloaded. See Figure 66, "Result Page" on page 205.

3. Click on the "Return to previous page" link.

Chapter 20

Statistics

The sections in this chapter explain how to display traffic, error, and history statistics about the network traffic on the AT-FS750/24POE or AT-FS750/48 switch and its ports. This chapter includes the following sections:

- “Overview” on page 210
- “Displaying Traffic Comparison Statistics” on page 211
- “Displaying Error Group Statistics” on page 215
- “Displaying Historical Status Charts” on page 217

Note

To permanently save your new settings or any changes to the configuration file, select **Save Configuration to Flash** from the main menu on the left side of the page.

Overview

Statistics provide important information for troubleshooting switch problems at the port level. The AT-S105 Management software provides a versatile set of statistics charts that you can customize for your needs, including (depending upon the chart) the ports whose statistics you want to view and the color used to draw the chart.

There are three types of statistics charts:

- Traffic Comparison.** The Traffic Comparison statistics chart allows you to display a specified traffic statistic over all of the ports. You can select 24 statistics types and 12 colors for each port. This chart is described in “Displaying Traffic Comparison Statistics” on page 211.
- Error Group.** The Error Group chart displays the discard and error counts for a specified port and is described in “Displaying Error Group Statistics” on page 215.
- Historical Status.** This chart allows you to select from 12 statistics to view for a selection of ports for however long this chart is running on the management workstation. The Historical Status chart is described in “Displaying Historical Status Charts” on page 217.

Displaying Traffic Comparison Statistics

The Traffic Comparison statistics chart allows you to display a specified traffic statistic over all of the ports. You can select 24 statistics types and 12 colors for each port.

To display traffic comparison statistics, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Statistics Chart** folder.

The **Statistics Chart** folder expands.

2. From the **Statistics Chart** folder, select **Traffic Comparison**.

The Traffic Comparison Page opens as shown in Figure 68.

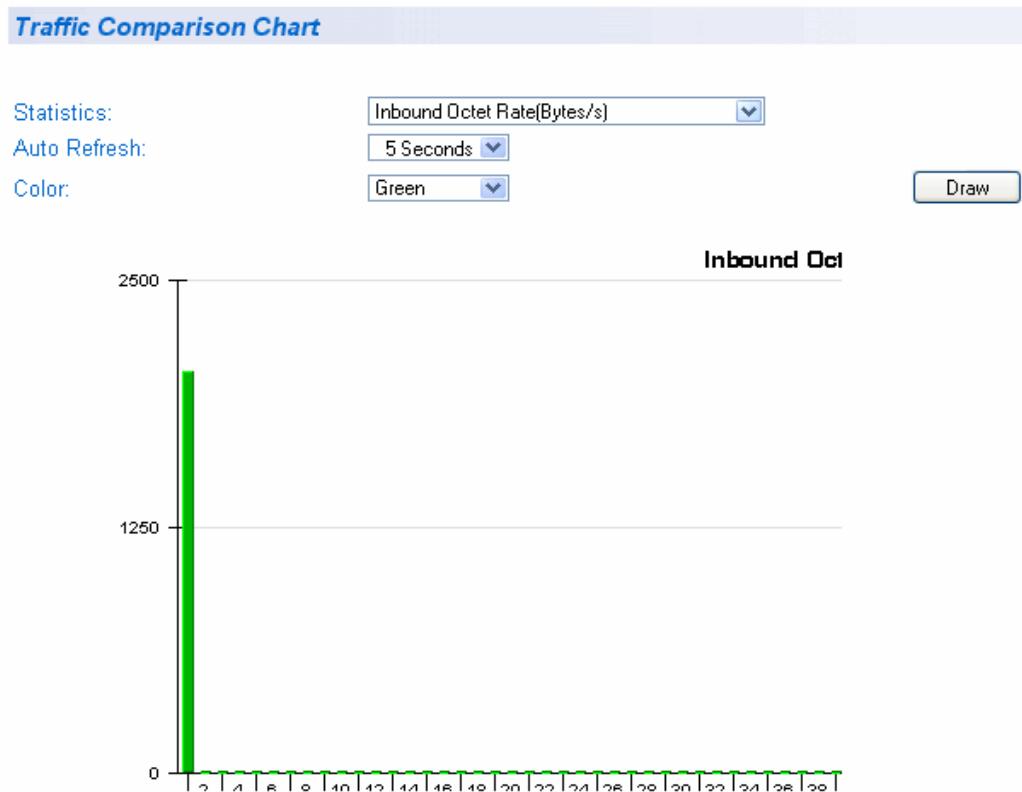


Figure 68. Traffic Comparison Page

3. To view traffic statistics, click on the arrow next to “Statistics” and select one of the options in Table 9.

Table 9 Traffic Comparison Options

Option	Definition
Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	Measures the rate of inbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Inbound Unicast Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of inbound unicast packets in packets per second.
Inbound Non-unicast Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of inbound non-unicast packets (such as broadcast and multicast packets) in packets per second.
Inbound Discard Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of inbound packets that are discarded. This is measured in packets per second.
Inbound Error Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the number of inbound errors in packets per second.
Outbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	Measures the number of outbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Outbound Unicast Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the number of outbound unicast packets in packets per second.
Outbound Non-unicast Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the number of outbound non-unicast packets (such as broadcast and multicast packets) in packets per second.
Outbound Discard Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of outbound discarded packets in packets per second.
Outbound Error Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of outbound errors in packets per second.
Ethernet Undersize Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of undersized Ethernet packets in packets per second.
Ethernet Oversize Packet Rate (Pkts/s)	Measures the rate of oversized Ethernet packets in packets per second.
Inbound Octets (Bytes/s)	Measures the number of inbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Inbound Unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of inbound unicast packets in packets per second.

Table 9 Traffic Comparison Options (Continued)

Option	Definition
Inbound Non-unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of inbound non-unicast packets (such as broadcast and multicast packets) in packets per second.
Inbound Discards (Pkts)	Measures the number of inbound discarded packets in packets per second.
Inbound Errors (Pkts/s)	Measures the number of inbound errors in packets per second.
Outbound Octets (Bytes/s)	Measures the rate of outbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Outbound Unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound unicast packets in packets per second.
Outbound Non-unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound non-unicast (such as broadcast and multicast packets) packets.
Outbound Discards (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound discarded packets.
Outbound Errors (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound error packets.
Ethernet Undersize Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of undersized Ethernet packets.
Ethernet Oversize Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of oversized Ethernet packets.

4. To select the amount of time before the screen is refreshed, click **Auto Refresh**. Choose from the following options:

- 5 seconds
- 10 seconds
- 15 seconds
- 30 seconds

5. To select the color of the traffic comparison graph, select **Color**. Choose one of the following colors:

- Green (This is the default.)
- Blue
- Red
- Purple

- Yellow
- Orange
- Gray
- Light Red
- Light Blue
- Light Green
- Light Yellow
- Light Gray

6. To create the traffic comparison graph, select **Draw**.
7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Displaying Error Group Statistics

The Error Group chart displays the discard and error counts for a specified port.

To display error group statistics for a port, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Statistics Chart** folder.

The **Statistics Chart** folder expands.

2. From the **Statistics Chart** folder, select **Error Group**.

The Error Group Chart Page is displayed with no active data in Figure 69.

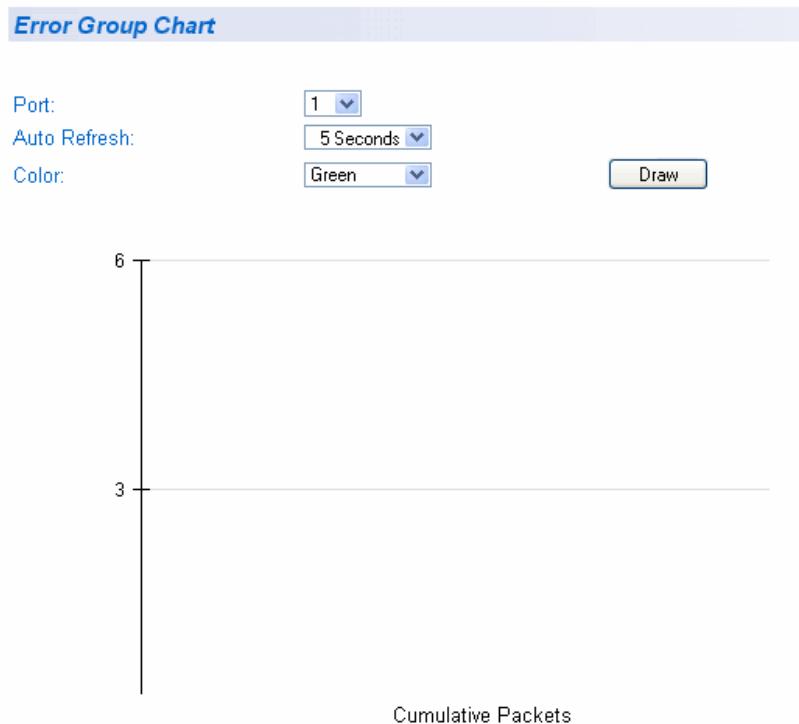


Figure 69. Error Group Chart Page

3. Select a port number from the pull down menu next to Port.

4. To select the amount of time before the screen is refreshed, click **Auto Refresh**. Choose from the following options:
 - 5 seconds
 - 10 seconds
 - 15 seconds
 - 30 seconds
5. To select the color of the traffic comparison graph, select **Color**. Choose one of the following colors:
 - Green (This is the default.)
 - Blue
 - Red
 - Purple
 - Yellow
 - Orange
 - Gray
 - Light Red
 - Light Blue
 - Light Green
 - Light Yellow
 - Light Gray
6. To create the Error Group Chart, select **Draw**.
7. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Displaying Historical Status Charts

The Historical Status chart allows you to select from 12 statistics to view for a selection of ports for however long this chart is running on the management workstation. To display historical status charts statistics for a port, do the following procedure:

1. Select the **Statistics Chart** folder.

The **Statistics Chart** folder expands.

2. From the **Statistics Chart** folder, select **Historical Status**.

The Historical Status Chart Page is displayed in Figure 70.

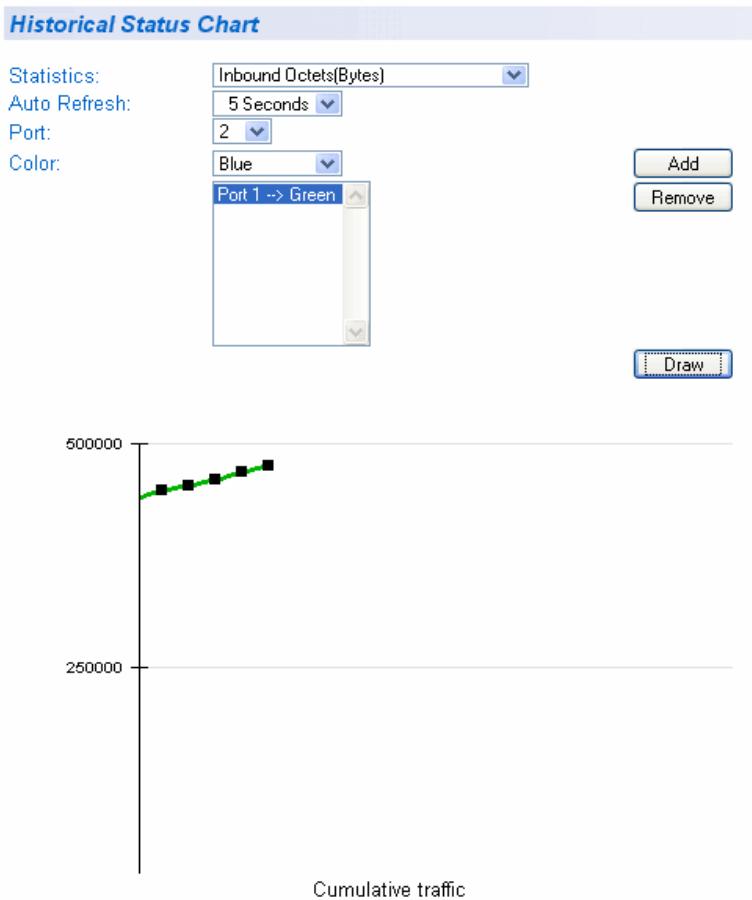


Figure 70. Historical Status Chart Page

3. To view historical statistics, click on the arrow next to “Statistics” and select one of the options in Table 10.

Table 10 Historical Status Options

Option	Definition
Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes)	Measures the rate of inbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Inbound Unicast Packet Rate (Pkts)	Measures the rate of inbound unicast packets in packets per second.
Inbound Non-unicast Packet Rate (Pkts)	Measures the rate of inbound non-unicast packets (such as broadcast and multicast packets) in packets per second.
Inbound Discards (Pkts)	Measures the number of inbound discarded packets in packets per second.
Inbound Errors (Pkts)	Measures the number of inbound errors in packets per second.
Outbound Octets (Bytes)	Measures the number of outbound octet bits in bytes per second.
Outbound Unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound unicast packets in packets per second.
Outbound Non-unicast Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound non-unicast (such as broadcast and multicast packets) packets.
Outbound Discards (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound discarded packets.
Outbound Errors (Pkts)	Measures the number of outbound error packets.
Ethernet Undersize Packets (Pkts)	Measures the number of undersized Ethernet packets.
Ethernet Oversize Packet Rate (Pkts)	Measures the number of oversized Ethernet packets.

4. To select the amount of time before the screen is refreshed, click **Auto Refresh**. Choose from the following options:

- 5 seconds
- 10 seconds

- 15 seconds
- 30 seconds

5. To select the color of the traffic comparison graph, select **Color**. Choose one of the following colors:
 - Green (This is the default.)
 - Blue
 - Red
 - Purple
 - Yellow
 - Orange
 - Gray
 - Light Red
 - Light Blue
 - Light Green
 - Light Yellow
 - Light Gray
6. To create the history group chart, select **Add**.
7. Click **Draw**.
8. To draw the historical group chart, select **Draw**.
9. From the main menu on the left side of the page, select **Save Configuration to Flash** to permanently save your changes.

Appendix A

AT-S105 Management Software Web Browser Default Settings

Table 11 lists the factory default settings for the AT-S105 Management software. The Parameters reflect the fields found on each web page.

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
System/Management			
System Description	AT-FS750/24POE	AT-FS750/48	-
Object ID	1.3.6.1.4.1.207.1.4.162	1.3.6.1.4.1.207.1.4.163	-
System Name	none	none	0-50 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,./ except ' and ")
System Location	none	none	0-50 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,./ except ' and ")
System Contact	none	none	0-50 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,./ except ' and ")
IP Setup			
IP Address	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.1	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
Default Gateway Address	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.14
DHCP Mode (Client)	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
IP Access List			
IP Restriction Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
IP address	none	none	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.x.x.x
IP address entries	32 entries	32 entries	-
System/Administration			
Password Protection	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
Administrator Entry Number	8 entries	8 entries	-
User name	manager	manager	1-12 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\',./)
Manager Password	friend	friend	0-12 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\',./)
System/User Interface			
SNMP Agent	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
Physical Interface			
Type	port 1-24: 100TX port 25-26: 1000TX	port 1-48: 100TX port 49-50: 1000TX	-
Admin Status	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
Mode	Auto	Auto	port 1-24 or port 1-48: Auto or 10Half, 100Half, 10Full, or 100Full port 25-26 or port 49-50: Auto or 10Half, 100Half, 1000Half, 10Full, 100Full, or 1000Full
Flow Control	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
EAP Pass	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Bridge/Spanning Tree/RSTP			
Global RSTP Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Bridge Protocol Version	RSTP	RSTP	STP-Compatible/RSTP
Bridge Priority	0x8000	0x8000	0x0000-0xF000, step:0x1000
Bridge Hello Time	2 seconds	2 seconds	1-9 seconds
Bridge Maximum age time	20 seconds	20 seconds	6-28 seconds
Bridge Forward Delay	15 seconds	15 seconds	11-30 seconds
Bridge/Spanning Tree/RSTP Basic Port			
Port STP Status	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
Port Priority	128	128	0-240, step:16
Port Path Cost	200,000	200,000	1-200,000,000
Bridge/Spanning Tree/RSTP Advanced Port			
Port STP Status	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
Port Edge Status	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE/FALSE
Port PtoP Status	AUTO	AUTO	AUTO/TRUE/FALSE
Bridge/Trunk Config/Trunking			
Trunk Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Bridge/Trunk Config/LACP Group Status			
LACP key	none	none	1-10
MAX Number of ports in a group	8 ports	8 ports	-
MAX number of groups in a unit	10 groups	10 groups	-

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Bridge/Trunk Config/Port Priority			
Port Priority	1	1	0-255
Port mode of LACP member port	100Full-fixed	100Full-fixed	-
Bridge/Mirroring			
Mirroring Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Mirroring Port	port 1	port 1	port 1-26 / port 1-50
Ingress Mirrored Port	26 ports	50 ports	-
Egress Mirrored Port	26 ports	50 ports	-
Bridge/Static Multicast			
VLAN ID	none	none	1-4093
Port Based VLAN Index	none	none	1-64
Group MAC Address	none	none	01:00:5E:00:01:00-01:00:5E:7F:FF:FF
Group Member	26 ports	50 ports	-
Static Multicast group number	256 entries	256 entries	-
Bridge/IGMP Snooping			
IGMP Snooping Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
IGMP Snooping Age-Out Timer	280 seconds	280 seconds	280 - 420 seconds
Bridge/Bandwidth Control/Storm Control			
DLF	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Broadcast Control Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Multicast Control Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Threshold	Low	Low	High (2500 pps) Medium (1000 pps) Low (500 pps) Packet size = 1518 Bytes

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Bridge/Bandwidth Control/Ingress Rate Limiting			
Bandwidth	64Kbps X Rate Limit	64Kbps X Rate Limit	-
Rate	port 1-24 port 25, 26	port 1-48 port 49, 50	port 1-24 / port 1-48: 1-1562 port 25,26 / port 49, 50; 1-15625
Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Bridge/Bandwidth Control/Egress Rate Limiting			
Bandwidth	port 1-24: 64Kbps X Rate Limit port 25, 26 1850Kbps X Rate Limit	port 1-48 64Kbps X Rate Limit port 49, 50 1850Kbps X Rate Limit	port 1-24 / port 1-48: 1-1562 port 25,26 / port 49, 50; 1-15625
Rate	port 1-24 port 25, 26	port 1-48 port 49, 50	port 1-24 / port 1-48: 1-1562 port 25,26; 1-540 / port 49, 50; 1-718
Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Bridge/VLAN/VLAN Mode			
Mode	All ports - 802.1Q Tagged VLAN	All ports - 802.1Q Tagged VLAN	802.1Q Tagged VLAN or Port-Based VLAN
Bridge/VLAN/Tagged VLAN			
VLAN ID	1	1	2- 4093
VLAN Name	Default VLAN	Default VLAN	0-32 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[\\",./])
Bridge/VLAN/Port-Based VLAN			
Index	-	-	1 - 64
VLAN (Group) Name	none	none	0-32 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[\\",./])
VLAN group number (Port-based)	64 entries	64 entries	-

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Bridge/VLAN/Default Port-Based VLAN & COS			
PVID	1	1	1- 4093
Queue	0	0	0: Lowest 3: Highest
Override	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Bridge/VLAN/COS			
QoS Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/disabled
Traffic Class	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	-
Priority Queues	0,1,2,3	0,1,2,3	-
SNMP/Community Table			
SNMP Community entries	8 entries	8 entries	-
Access	Read-Only	Read-Only	Read-Only/Read- Write
Community Strings	none	none	1-20 characters
INDEX No.	1	1	-
SNMP Community privilege	Read-Only	Read-Only	Read-Only/Read- Write
SNMP Community Strings	public	public	1-20 characters
INDEX No.	2	2	-
SNMP Community privilege	Read-Write	Read-Write	Read-Only/Read- Write
SNMP Community Strings	private	private	1-20 characters

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
SNMP/Host Table			
SNMP Host entries	10 entries	10 entries	-
SNMP Host IP address	none	none	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
SNMP Host community strings	public	public	public/private
SNMP/Trap Settings			
Authentication Trap	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled/Disabled
TRAP Receiver entries	10 entries	10 entries	-
TRAP Receiver version	v1	v1	v1/v2c
TRAP Receiver IP address	none	none	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
TRAP Receiver community strings	none	none	1-20 characters
Security/802.1x Access Control Configuration			
NAS ID	Nas1	Nas1	1-16 characters
Authentication Method	RADIUS	RADIUS	RADIUS/Local
Port Number	port 1	port 1	port 1-26 / port 1-50
Auth Mode	Port Based	Port Based	Port Based/MAC Based
Port Control	Forced Authorized	Forced Authorized	Auto/Forced Unauthorized/Forced Authorized
Re-authentication Status	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
Multi-host (Port-based)	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
GuestVLAN ID (Port Based)	0	0	0- 4093 where 0 means disabled

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Transmission Period	30 seconds	30 seconds	1-65535 seconds
Maximum Request	2	2	1-10
Quiet Period	60 seconds	60 seconds	1-65535 seconds
Re-authentication Period	3600 seconds	3600 seconds	1-65535 seconds
Security/Dial-In User			
User Name	none	none	1-23 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,. except ' and ")
Password	none	none	1-23 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,. except ' and ")
Dynamic VLAN	none	none	1- 4093 where 0 means ignore
DialIn User Number	64 entries	64 entries	-
Security/RADIUS			
RADIUS Server IP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	All IP addresses except: 1. 127.x.x.x 2. 224.x.x.x-255.x.x.x
Server Port	1812	1812	1-65535
Shared Secret	none	none	1-20 characters (include 0-9 a-z A-Z ~!@#\$%^&*()_+{} :<>?-=-[]\;,. except ' and ")
Security/Destination MAC Filter			
MAC Address	none	none	Rule: 1. Not support Multicast Mac address (01:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx) 2. Not support VRRP Mac address (00:00:5E:xx:xx:xx) 3. First 4 bit must be zero 4. Address cannot be all zero 5. Cannot add CPU MAC
MAC Address entries	128 entries	128 entries	-

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Power over Ethernet			
Power Budget	92 W	-	-
Power Consumption	0W	-	-
PoE Port Admin Status	Up	-	Up/Down
PoE Port Priority	Low	-	
PoE Port Limit (mW)	15400	-	
Statistics Chart/Traffic Comparison Chart			
Statistics	Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	24 statistics
Auto Refresh	5 seconds	5 seconds	5/10/15/30 seconds
Color	Green	Green	12 colors
Statistics Chart/Error Group Chart			
Port	1	1	port 1-26 / port 1-50
Auto Refresh	5 seconds	5seconds	5/10/15/30 seconds
Color	Green	Green	12 colors
Statistics Chart/Historical Chart			
Statistics	Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	Inbound Octet Rate (Bytes/s)	12 statistics
Auto Refresh	5 seconds	5 seconds	5/10/15/30 seconds
Port	1	1	port 1-26 / port 1-50
Color	Green	Green	12 colors
Tools/Firmware Upgrade/Firmware Upgrade via HTTP			
Firmware File	none	none	1-30 characters (special characters are dependent on OS file name limitation)

Table 11. AT-S105 Management Software Default Settings (Continued)

Parameter	AT-FS750/24POE Default Setting	AT-FS750/48 Default Setting	Specifications
Tools/Firmware Upgrade/Firmware Upgrade via TFTP			
TFTP Server IP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
Image File Name	none	none	1-30 characters (special characters are dependent on OS file name limitation)
Retry Count	5	5	1.20
Tools/Firmware Upgrade/Config File Upload HTTP			
Select File	none	none	1-39 characters (special characters are dependent on OS file name limitation)
Tools/Firmware Upgrade/Config File Upload TFTP			
TFTP Server IP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1~223.0~254.0~254.1~254; except 127.0.0.1
Configuration File Name	none	none	1-39 characters (special characters are dependent on OS file name limitation)
Tools/LED ECO Mode			
LED ECO Mode	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled/Disabled
System Reboot			
Reboot Status	Stop	Stop	Stop/Start
Reboot Option	Normal	Normal	Normal/Factory Default/Factory Default Except IP
Ping			
Destination IP Address	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1~239.0~255.0~255.1~254
Timeout Value	3 seconds	3 seconds	1-5 seconds
Number of Ping Requests	10	10	1-10 times

Index

Numerics

- 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control
 - authenticator port, described 168
 - configuring 167
 - described 168
 - guidelines 172
 - suplicant, described 168

A

- adminkey parameter in aggregate trunks 90
- aggregate trunk 86
- aggregator 86
- AT-S101 Management Software
 - listing of default settings 221
 - resetting to factory defaults 44
 - upgrading with HTTP 199
 - upgrading with TFTP 201, 203, 206
- authentication protocol 180
- authentication server 168
- authenticator port, described 168

B

- bandwidth control
 - configuring 121
- bridge identifier 145
- bridge priority 145

C

- Class of Service (CoS)
 - configuring 65
 - described 60
- community names
 - SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c 102
- configuring 74
- console timeout, configuring 36
- CoS. See Class of Service (CoS)

D

- destination MAC filter
 - configuring 189
 - deleting 190
 - overview 188
- destination port 132
- DHCP client, enabling or disabling 28
- dial-in user
 - add 185
 - delete 186
 - modify 186
- dynamic MAC addresses, defined 136

F

- factory defaults
 - resetting switch 44

- settings 221
- flow control 74

G

- gateway address, configuring 24

H

- hardware information 37

I

- IEEE 802.1D standard 143
- IEEE 802.1p standard 60
- IGMP snooping
 - configuring 118
 - described 116
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP). See IGMP
- snooping
- IP Access List
 - configuring 26
 - deleting 27
- IP address, configuring 24

L

- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port trunk
 - adminkey parameter 90
 - aggregate trunks 86
 - aggregators 86
 - displaying 94
 - displaying system ID 95
 - guidelines 92
 - port priority 90
 - setting port priority 97
 - system priority 90
- login name, configuring 36
- login password, configuring 36

M

- MAC address
 - destination MAC filter 188
 - dynamic MAC addresses 136
 - static MAC address 136
- MAC address table
 - deleting static multicast addresses 141
 - modifying static multicast addresses 140
 - setting static multicast addresses 138

P

- password protection, configuring 33
- password, configuring 33
- path cost 146
- pinging 42
- port control
 - 802.1x port-based access control 169, 176

- force-authorized 169, 176
 - force-unauthorized 169, 176
- port cost 146
- port duplex mode, configuring 71
- port mirroring
 - configuring 133
 - described 132
 - destination port 132
 - disabling 134
 - source port 132
- port priority
 - in aggregate trunks 90
- port speed
 - configuring 71
 - duplex mode 73
 - operating status 72
- port statistics
 - displaying 211, 215, 217
 - displaying error group statistics 215
 - displaying historical status charts 217
 - displaying traffic comparison 211
- port status, enabling or disabling 71
- port trunk
 - configuring 185
 - creating 79
 - described 76
 - disabling 83
 - guidelines 77
 - modifying 81
- port trunking, example 76
- port-based VLAN
 - creating 56
 - defined 47
 - deleting 58
 - modifying 57
 - rules 48
- Power over Ethernet (PoE)
 - describing power budgeting 193
 - overview 192
 - setting 194

Q

- Quality of Service (QoS)
 - configuring 59

R

- RADIUS
 - configuring 181
 - overview 180
- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)
 - advanced port settings, configuring 160
 - and VLANs 153
 - bridge protocol data units (BPDU) 149
 - configuring 155
 - described 144
 - edge ports 150
 - forwarding delay 149
 - hello time 149
 - mixed networks 152

- overview 144
- point-to-point ports 150
- port configuration, displaying 164
- port priority 146
- topology 164
- rebooting the switch 40
- remote management session
 - quitting 21
 - starting 16
- root bridge 145

S

- SNMP
 - creating a community 105
 - creating a host table 108
 - deleting a community 107
 - deleting a host table entry 110
 - deleting traps 113
 - disabling traps 111
 - enabling traps 111, 112
 - modifying a community 106
 - modifying a host table entry 109
 - modifying traps 112
- SNMP community strings
 - access mode 102
 - closed access status 102
 - default 104
 - name 102
 - open access status 102
 - operating status 102
 - trap receivers 102
- SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c
 - community names 102
 - described 100
- software information 37
- source port 132
- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
 - and VLANs 153
 - configuring 155
 - described 144
 - mixed networks 152
 - topology 164
- static MAC address, defined 136
- statistics
 - described 210
 - displaying error group statistics 215
 - displaying historical status charts 217
 - displaying traffic comparison 211
- subnet mask, configuring 24
- suplicant, described 168
- switch
 - hardware information 37
 - rebooting 40
 - software information 37
- system
 - configuring system contact 31
 - configuring system location 31
 - configuring system name 31
- System Name 221

system priority in aggregate trunks 90

T

tagged VLAN
 creating 51
 defined 48
 deleting 55
 modifying 53
 overview 48
 rules 49
trap receivers 102

U

user name, configuring 33, 36

V

virtual LAN. See VLAN

VLAN

 creating 50
 defined 46
 overview 46
 port-based, defined 47
 tagged, defined 48

VLAN ID

 described 47

VLAN name, described 47

W

web browser management session

 quitting 21
 starting 16

web browser tools 20

web server, configuring 36

